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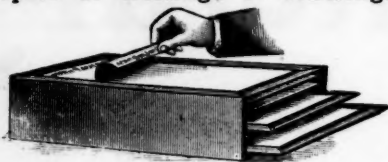
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The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

KAISER WILHELM II. AND PUBLIC OPINION.

TH. BARTH.

Die Nation, Berlin, No. 30.

HOW public opinion is formed, and how enormous is its influence on natural development is nowhere better set forth than in the third volume of James Bryce's "The American Commonwealth." He renders it apparent that even in despotisms it is more powerful than all the mechanical forces at command of the despot; while in countries with a representative constitution, the representative bodies are significant only in so far as they correctly voice the public sentiment.

The correctness of this assertion has just been forcibly illustrated in Prussia. In the public-school question, public opinion has asserted itself decisively, in defiance of Cabinet resolutions and parliamentary majorities, by bringing direct pressure to bear upon the will of the Kaiser. The liveliness of the

impression produced, affords one of the most significant evidences of how modern a man the Kaiser really is in spite of all.

No one who wants to cut a figure in the political world can be indifferent to public opinion, and neither the Kaiser, Napoleon, nor Prince Bismarck has shown himself indifferent to it, the latter least of all. Even since his retirement, Prince Bismarck is tireless in his efforts to guide the press to the creation of a sentiment in his favor. To place the deposed Chancellor in the best possible light, it is, of course, necessary to depict his successor as insignificant, and the times as dark; but that is easily arranged journalistically when one is clever and unscrupulous. It is not so easy to assail the Kaiser himself, and this not only on formal grounds, but especially because public opinion, both home and foreign, exhibited so much confidence in him in the first years of his reign. Views have since been modified, and at this moment there is probably no distinguished person in the world who is so bitterly—and abroad so recklessly—condemned as the German Emperor. That Germany cannot be indifferent to this change in the world's opinion goes without saying. For any loss of dignity which the wearer of the German imperial crown sustains, reflects on Germany's position among the nations. It is hence a patriotic duty to subject the Kaiser's acts to public criticism in so far as they are of a public character. It is a service due to the Emperor to advise him of the light in which his acts are regarded by his people.

But the matter assumes a very different complexion with the critic whose guiding motive is personal interest or malice. Critics of this class do not usually exceed the limits of *viva voce* mutterings at home, but they find vigorous expression abroad, and it is an instance of this sort which has given direct occasion to this article.

In the April number of the admirable English monthly the *Contemporary Review*, there is an article under the simple heading "William."*

It was the leading article in the number; it was followed by ten other articles, all of which bear the signatures of their contributors; it alone appears anonymously; not an initial, not even an asterisk to afford a clue. This very fact, so rare in the *Contemporary Review*, renders it extremely improbable that the article was written by an Englishman. The contents, moreover, leave no room to doubt not only that it flowed from a German pen, but further, that it was a pen of the first rank. It is the most refined attack by which the Kaiser has yet been assailed in print: unsparing in its judgment of his faults, full of malicious anecdote and keen epigrammatic applications, polished in style, and on the surface, offering little to lay hold of. The ministers of the Emperor are handled with a sovereign compassion: speaking for example of Count von Caprivi it says: "no reproach can be pointed at a man who is simply incapable of having a will of his own, or an opinion contrary to that of his supreme war-lord. For," continues the amiable writer, "if he had a will of his own, he must have sought to check the Emperor, and it would have been his duty to resign had the attempt failed; consequently he has not proved his fitness for the tremendous responsibility of which, so long as he holds his present position he cannot rid himself." To make the charge still more bitter, he adds that had the present Chancellor shown an energetic opposition, the Kaiser would have yielded; for although he dismissed a Bismarck, he has not a tenth of the tenacity of purpose of his grandfather.

After these samples there need be no difficulty in determin-

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 26, p. 701.

ing the part which Bismarck's dismissal plays in the picture. But here, too, one recognizes the adroit hand. There is no lamentation over ingratitude, but—continues the writer, and therein lies a bitter truth—the resulting politics hardly appears as yet to justify the change.

Every attempt is made to discredit the Emperor abroad, and attribute all his errors of judgment to inordinate vanity and restlessness; but, perhaps, the salient feature of the whole article is the reference to the indifference with which the German people witnessed Bismarck's dismissal; and the tribute to the "unsightly Yankee" (Mr. Poultney Bigelow), "who, fired by Imperial favor, dared to contribute his discordant howl at the fallen lion, to Transatlantic magazines."

But it may be asked: Why is attention drawn to this pasquinade? The answer is simple. It is the most notable example of a too-common species of writing in which a real kernel of truth is cleverly distorted and exaggerated by malice, and, further, because public opinion only too readily accepts as genuine currency whatever is presented to it in such devilishly cunning guise.

If the Kaiser has really true friends about him, they should recognize no higher duty than to enlighten him as to the causes of the change of popular sentiment to his disadvantage. It is not the important acts of his reign, in any and all of which he had a wide circle of sympathy and support. It is rather some of those minor incidents, so maliciously exposed in the *Contemporary Review*. Some of these are exaggerated or perverted, some perhaps wholly false, but a speech such as that at the Brandenburg festival lends corroboration to the most injurious aspersions.

Statesmanlike self-obliteration on the part of the monarch is becoming necessary in Germany and Russia; and the lesson is no less a sound one, that it is enforced by such bitter experiences.

THE NOTION OF THE STATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

E. BOUTMY, OF THE INSTITUTE.

I.

Revue Bleue, Paris, April 9.

IN considering the meaning attached, in the United States, to the idea of the State one capital point must be kept in mind. This is that the European States and the great American Republic belong, constitutionally, to two distinct species or natural families, of which the development has not been accomplished under the same conditions, has not passed through the same phases, and does not offer any correspondence whatever; so that transplantings, grafts, slips, and layers brought from one side of the Atlantic to the other run great risk of remaining sterile. The Constitution of the United States is an individual and indivisible example, which cannot be borrowed from in part, but must be imitated as a whole. For us in Europe, it will have to remain a natural crystal, of which the beauty and harmonious arrangement belonging to its form, as a totality, perishes in each detached molecule.

Does that mean that this Constitution can teach nothing to the people of the European continent? Assuredly not. Our statesmen must not flatter themselves that they can find in the Constitution of the United States practical expedients directly applicable to any one of our special needs. From this concrete model, however, can be drawn lessons of abstract politics. The manufacturer who reproduces exactly in his factory the apparatus employed in another establishment, and who expects to obtain from that apparatus the same results as those whom he imitates, will make a cruel mistake. In general, all machinery must be planned and regulated anew, in accordance with the disposable space, the force of the motors, the quality and price of combustibles, the cost of hand-work, the average temperature, and many other circumstances. The instruction to be got is from the adaptation of apparatus

to the conditions about it, not from the structure and disposition of the apparatus itself.

We are in a similar case in regard to the Constitution of the United States. Not only by the enormous size of the State, but by the extreme peculiarity of the geographical, economic, and historical conditions to which the political organization owes its birth, it has no value or meaning for us save under the aspect of theoretical experiment; it is suggestive rather than demonstrative. We have nothing to adopt from it; we have much to learn from it. The lesson, moreover, is not contained in the express dispositions of the text, but in the permanent physical and moral causes which have inspired those expressions, and which constitute their convenience, virtue, and efficaciousness. From this high point of view, the institutions of the great American Republic throw a strong light on the evolution of political societies, and if these institutions cannot provide us with ready-made solutions of pressing questions, they furnish us with a method for inventing solutions.

The State, in the sense in which we understand it in Europe, is a powerful moral person, having authority over an important group of men, for their common safety and advantage. This person is invested with its authority, either by a supposed divine designation and providential arrangement, or by the will of all, expressed or tacit, declared once for all or periodically. This person takes visible form in a *Government* which has recognized jurisdiction over all parts of an *exactly defined territory*, and the obligation to obey that person extends to all those who inhabit this territory, call it their *country* and form a distinct section of humanity: a *nation*. It will be observed that the concrete notions of territory, of nation, of country, of government precede and prepare the idea of the State, which is, in some sort, their common abstract expression.

In France, it is royalty which has made the nation, it is the nation which has made or fashioned the individual. In the United States, a king did not create the limits of the territory any more than he created the nation, and the latter, save exceptionally, has not fashioned the citizen by the pressure of the government and the law. The king at first interfered only to grant a charter to a privileged company to take possession of what the king did not possess. The central authority had no part in those bold enterprises carried on by individuals in North America, and knew nothing of those enterprises until they were finished. Society began there with the individual man and with a complete, autonomous individual, who knew what he was about, as if the hypothesis of the social contract was for once realized.

The State, in France, has another source of *prestige*. For centuries the government has been abroad the defender of the property and liberties of all against the aggressor, at home the destroyers of monsters, the redresser of wrongs. It might justly cross on its escutcheon the club of Hercules and the sword of Miltiades. Nothing like this has been the case in the United States. The immigrant to that territory, which will contain at the end of this century a hundred millions of human beings, found no one to oppose him save some thousands of Red Skins (the highest calculation does not make them more than a million), widely scattered and badly armed. It was easy to drive this number successfully from the lands they occupied. Consequently there was no need of a military despotism, of a feudal system.

Royalty, among several peoples of the continent, notably in France, had, besides a religious *prestige*, some of which attached itself to the idea of the State. From this followed naturally the idea of divine right, of a mission from on high, of suggested knowledge and perpetual inspiration which this sacred ministry implies. Even in England, disobedience to the king was considered sacrilege. What James II. said on this point was, for minds not over strong, terrifying. There was nothing like this in the American colonies which have become the United States. Royalty, so far off, was like a god of Lucre-

tius. His intermittent and weak action did not accustom men to regard him. On the spot, the collective government chosen from among the citizens, having no mission from on high, naturally undefined, had a command from below, strictly limited. The Americans have never had occasion to give to government a super-terrestrial title to obedience. The saints who, for half a century, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, undertook to regulate all human acts by intolerant laws, were not personally invested with any mystic power. They were the representatives and agents of general opinion, in a homogeneous political society, which then was confounded with a religious confraternity. It was not disobedience to the laws which was impiety and sacrilege; impiety and sacrilege were disobedience to the laws.

THE STORY OF THE DOMINION.

J. J. MACLAREN, LL.D., Q.C.

Methodist Magazine, Toronto, May.

"ONLY a few thousand acres of snow," said the flippant Voltaire, after the surrender to England of the French colony of Canada, by the Treaty of Paris, 1763. Yet the territory to which France thus renounced sovereignty comprised not only the whole of Ontario and Quebec, and a considerable part of the maritime provinces on the Atlantic seaboard, but also a large portion of what now forms the Northern States of the American Union. The province then included (subject to certain claims of the Eastern colonies), the territory of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, so that the "few thousand acres of snow," then peopled by less than 100,000 inhabitants, are now the happy homes of no less than 20,000,000, or considerably more than one-half the present population of France.

The brilliant victory of General Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, in 1759, followed closely by the surrender of the whole of New France, was one of those events that change the course of history. The cession of Canada to Britain was fraught with important consequences to the English colonies to the south, which they themselves did not anticipate. It is no exaggeration to say that, if Canada had remained French, the thirteen colonies, which a few years later claimed and gained their independence, would, in all human probability, have remained British. The result was foreseen in Europe. The Duc de Choiseul, French Prime Minister, warned Stanley, the English negotiator, that these colonies "would not fail to shake off their dependence the moment Canada was ceded," and the Swedish traveler, Kalm, had said that the presence of the French in America gave the best assurance to Great Britain that its own colonies would remain in due subjection. As the historian, Green, has tersely put it:

With the triumph of Wolfe began the history of the United States. By removing an enemy whose dread had knit the colonists to the mother country, and by breaking through the line with which France had barred them from the basin of the Mississippi, Pitt laid the foundation of the great republic of the West.

A peculiarity of the situation during the Revolution was that while France heartily aided the colonies against her old enemy, the French Canadians remained unshaken in loyalty to their new sovereign, notwithstanding all appeals and inducements from their neighbors to the south.

By the treaty of 1783, acknowledging the independence of the United States, that part of Quebec bounded by Pennsylvania, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Great Lakes was ceded to the Union. In 1791, what remained of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. They were reunited in 1841, and so continued until the formation of the Dominion in 1867.

In 1865 delegates from the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland agreed upon a plan of federal union of these provinces. The scheme was rejected by Newfoundland and Prince Edward

Island, but accepted by the other provinces; and in 1867 a statute of the British Parliament, called the British North American Act, formed them into the Dominion of Canada, to take effect July 1, 1867, which thus became the birthday of the Dominion. Old Canada was divided into two provinces, Ontario and Quebec; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being the other two provinces of the Dominion.

In 1870, Canada purchased the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, and out of this vast domain the province of Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, and the Northwest Territories have been formed. The province of British Columbia joined the Dominion in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873, since which time Canada has been composed of seven provinces besides the territories.

In 1790 the population of British North America was less than 200,000, while that of the United States was 3,920,214, or twenty times as great. The Dominion census of 1891 shows the population to be 4,829,411, while that of the United States, by the census of 1890, was 62,622,250, about thirteen to one.

The Canadian Constitution differs from that of the United States chiefly in the following points: A Governor-General appointed by the British Government; Senators appointed by the Dominion Government, and for life, the Senate practically occupying a subordinate place in legislation; the House of Commons, elected every five years or oftener, practically decides who are to constitute the Government or Executive; the Australian ballot system is universal; disputed elections are settled by the Courts; members of the Executive all have seats in Parliament; the Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction over many subjects that in the United States are under State control; civil servants hold office for life or during good behavior; Lieutenant-Governors of provinces appointed by the Dominion Government; Judges appointed by the Dominion Government, and for life; each province receives an annual subsidy from the Dominion based upon population; no divorce courts except in the maritime provinces,—the Senate trying divorce cases; divorce allowed only for adultery; the French language is on equal footing with the English in the Dominion Parliament and the Quebec Legislature.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF LONDON.

Edinburgh Review, April.

THE arrangements under which London is at present governed are utterly unsuited to a nation of well-nigh five million citizens. The administrative constitution of the capital might be applicable to a village; it cannot but be out of place in the case of so vast a concourse of human beings.

It is obvious that it cannot be either necessary or useful to inquire what is the exact point at which municipal government by a committee becomes impracticable. To make such an inquiry would prove as unprofitable as an attempt to determine the exact number of straws which break the camel's back. It is enough to know that the attempt to govern London by means of a committee of 137 persons is fraught with the gravest possible inconvenience. The scheme of the Local Government Act of 1888 is for London nothing less than administration by public meeting, and it was only by means of the most careful manipulation that a complete breakdown of the machinery did not take place during the past three years. The first County Council of London only avoided administrative shipwreck by splitting into a multitude of sub-committees, to which special duties were assigned, and in moments of difficulty by placing itself unreservedly in the hands of such skillful pilots as Lord Rosebery and Sir John Lubbock. It is true that by the multiplication of sub-committees all sense of responsibility and of coherence of policy was lost; but these results, bad as they are, were better than the alternative of administrative collapse. You may conduct the work of civic administration by a board of thirty, though, as experience

shows, the task is not easy; but actual administration by a board of 137 is utterly impossible. The next County Council for London must, then, do one of two things; either it must adopt the system passed by the late Council, or it must face the whole problem of administration by boards, and construct a totally new administrative machinery. That it will adopt the second alternative is our earnest hope, for we are convinced that the system pursued by the first Council cannot possibly continue without proving the cause of grave evils to the metropolis.

To make good a case against the arrangements adopted by the late Council is not difficult. It stands universally condemned; for even those who approve of the general results achieved by the Council regret the friction and waste of energy required to bring them about.

If we tried to administer the affairs of the United Kingdom as we do those of London, we should have, instead of a ministry, fifteen or sixteen hybrid committees, administering, respectively, the War Office, the Admiralty, the Local Government Office, and the other departments of State. Each of them would report once a week to the House of Commons, and receive their orders, and each would have to obtain confirmation for every administrative act by a vote of the whole House.

In noticing the difficulty of fixing responsibility, Sir John Lubbock brings forward one of the strongest objections to the sub-committee system. Unless we can make those we entrust with the duties of administration feel that they are answerable to the community whose affairs they manage, we shall never obtain a satisfactory scheme of local government. At present all responsibility is frittered away among the members of the various committees. No doubt it is a technically correct answer to say that the committee—i. e., all its members, severally and collectively—is responsible for its acts, but in practice the responsibility is worthless. To make responsibility an effective instrument of good administration, it must be connected with a visible personality, as it is in the case of Imperial affairs.

Another of the causes which militate against the efficiency of administration by committees or boards, popularly elected at short intervals, is their fluctuating character. Three years are but a short time for a man to acquire complete knowledge of the details of a complicated administrative department. He comes into office without traditions, embarrassed perhaps by the acts or engagements of his predecessors. Yet it is probable that at least half the members of a newly elected Council will be novices, and when they have learned their business they will be succeeded in three years by other novices as ignorant as they originally were themselves. This inconvenience or danger, which is fatal to any systematic policy of administration, may be remedied by the existence of a strong substructure of permanent officers, who become by long experience the most efficient agents of each department. Take the example of the Corporation of the City of London, whose steady and judicious administration of municipal affairs contrasts very favorably with the eccentricities of the County Council, because it is carried on by magistrates elected for life, and by officers who know the traditional duties of their position. Take, again, the constitution and action of the innumerable boards of directors of railroads, water-works, docks, gas companies, insurance companies, etc., whose functions consist mainly in the selection and control of competent agents, and an efficient staff of experts and specialists. Take, above all, the Imperial Government, which is an employer of labor and a director of public works, in the dockyards, the arsenals, the national buildings, and the domain of the Crown, enormously greater than that of any municipal body.

The evils that flow from administering the affairs of London by a number of small committees, entirely dependent on a large assembly which is theoretically the one and only

administrative body, might easily be still further emphasized. We have said enough, however, to show that the existing system cannot continue if London is to be well governed. It is no question of party politics, of Progressists, or Moderates. For both sections of the Council it is of the utmost importance that a workable administrative constitution shall be secured for the metropolis. For ourselves we have no doubt that what London needs is, as has been pointed out by Sir John Lubbock and Lord Rosebery, a responsible executive. She requires an "instrument of government" suitable to a country rather than to a town. To secure this the County Council must begin by treating itself, not as a directly administrative body, but as a local assembly of 137 "select" men, chosen to appoint and supervise the actual administrators of the metropolis. The Council's first business should be to elect from among themselves a chairman, to act as a sort of prime minister, their next to select, on his advice, fifteen or sixteen councillors to act with him as heads of various departments of work undertaken by the Council.

PARTY GOVERNMENT ON ITS TRIAL.

GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L.

North American Review, New York, May.

A STRANGER visiting Washington at this time is told that there is little thought or prospect in Congress of national legislation during the present session. The soul of the legislature is absorbed by the coming fight for the Presidency. The two parties lie watching each other's movements like two hostile armies, manœuvring each for any coigne of vantage, and looking anxiously for opportunities of discrediting its rival. Of the national interest everyone admits that there is little care. Even such questions as that of commercial relations with Canada, which involve no party issue, are ignored, because the joint action involved is impossible, neither party being able to trust the other. The Constitution has been practically suspended by the party machines, and these machines are at a deadlock. The House being in the hands of one party and the Senate in the hands of the other, what one passes the other, on party grounds, is sure to reject. Thanks to a strong intervention of the national good sense outside of Congress, voiced by the press, the country appears to have come safe through the crisis of the Silver Bill, and to have escaped those well-known results of a decayed and depreciated currency, an experience of which led Tom Paine, no strait-laced economist, seriously to propose that the penalty of any attempt to repeat the experiment should be death.

The Executive is almost as completely paralyzed as the legislature. It can hardly move in any direction for fear of estranging from the party some sectional or local vote. Even in the diplomatic field, where, if anywhere, patriotism ought to prevail over party, the Executive, while it is struggling against foreign power for the rights of the country, is embarrassed in its action by party opposition and traduced before its foreign adversaries and the world at large by party animosity. At a crisis which seems to threaten war, experts declare that the country is defenseless; and if you ask how it happens that the United States is without a navy, that its coasts lie open to assault and its wealthy cities to devastation, while a sum larger than the entire military expenditure of first-rate war Powers is spent in pensions, the answer is that ships of war cannot turn the party scale by their votes.

Amidst the distractions and fluctuations of party anything like a steady and farsighted policy in external affairs becomes almost impossible. The treatment of the Canadian question, for instance, is a history of vacillation and irresolution, of policies adopted in the national interest, and vetoed by some local or personal interest which party courts or fears. There is reason to apprehend that the question may remain unsolved, and that a power antagonistic to the American Republic may thus be allowed to form itself under the auspices of European

Toryism in the north of this continent, though by that result a stain would be brought on American statesmanship deeper even than that which was brought on it by its failure to solve the question of slavery, since that question was not certainly capable of satisfactory solution, whereas the Canadian question certainly is. A railway company deriving a great part of its earnings through American trade and American connections, is allowed with impunity to make itself an engine of estrangement between Canada and the United States and of Tory designs against American institutions, because party demands the support of certain localities or commercial circles which prefer their own interest to the interest and honor of the country.

Not to the people of the United States alone come these loud warnings. Disclosures in Canada are constantly revealing the political condition to which the same party system has brought us. The machine has been worked unsparingly and by first-rate hands. Direct bribery prevails to a lamentable extent, and has been largely employed by the Government in the recent elections.

But the grand example is England. Let those who believe in party government as the best of all systems, or as our inevitable destiny, look across the Atlantic to the classical land of party, and see what evils it is working there. Party it is which is ready to throw the United Kingdom into the smelting-pot, to cover its past with dishonor, and expose it to mortal terror in the future, for the sake of a victory over rivals and restoration to power.

Assemblies still styled deliberative have entirely ceased to deliberate. They have become mere battlefields on which the missiles of party argument and invective are interchanged between the hostile hosts. If a semblance of the deliberative character anywhere remains, it is perhaps in the American Senate.

"Party," says Burke, "is a body of men united for promoting, by their joint endeavors, the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed." But party, unless there is some great question, such as parliamentary reform or slavery, to justify its existence, can be nothing but a fine name for faction, of which the ties are passion and corruption, and which always must be in the end, as it always has been, the ruin of the commonwealth.

Party government, many of the people who are not politicians are beginning to admit, is on trial. But we must ask whether elective government is not on its trial also; or, rather, whether elective government, properly so-called, has ever in the case of nations or large constituencies really existed, or can be made really to exist?

SOCIOLOGICAL.

PROPERTY AND ITS SOCIAL FORMS.

BENOÎT MALON.

La Revue Socialiste, Paris, April.

"THE rich man is a thief," said the most illustrious Fathers of the Church, Jerome, Gregory, Basil, Ambrose, Chrysostom. *Property is theft*, announced as an axiom by Brissot and Proudhon, to whom the conservatives replied by declaring that socialism is the theoretical translation of massacre and pillage.

In our day, at least on the part of the socialists, it is beginning to be understood that invective is not argument and that the best way to propagate novel ideas is to search for their source, descent, and justification in the philosophy of history.

On the subject I am now discussing, historical philosophy is not lacking in points which reconcile socialism with the past.

That philosophy teaches us on the one hand that no society can exist if it is not based on some generally accepted system of property; and, on the other hand, that proprietary forms are as numerous as they are variable. There is, therefore, no

room for discussing the principle of property, but only the opportuneness and efficaciousness of its successive forms.

It is now well established that at the origin of societies, property was held in common. With the formation of the clan or gens, and after an indefinite period of matriarchate, the proprietary form became patriarchal, that is to say, it depended on agglomerations of persons related to each other, having at the head of each an omnipotent chief, who was, at the same time, *priest, king, and master*.

When the town replaced these agglomerations as a system of political organization, property became more personal and those who had been freed from the patriarchal despotism, were rapidly dispossessed of their share of the common possessions of the clan or gens.

Here began the system of individual property, which, without ever becoming universal, quickly became the predominant form. Yet the conflict between the collective form and the individual form did not end with the partial triumph of the latter—a triumph which had for immediate consequences an aroused cupidity, a developed cruelty, slavery monstrously extended, and the malediction of the Plebeians, nominally free, by despondent pauperism.

In Hellenic cities they tried to ward off this calamity, which generated formidable and constantly arising plebeian protests, by limiting successions to property, by public meals, and by maintaining collective property in forests and pasture lands.

Nothing, however, could prevail against the rapacity of the oligarchies in possession, and as inequality and misery kept constantly increasing, the era of contests between classes of society began. "The Greek cities," says Fustel de Coulanges in the *Cité Antique*, "oscillated incessantly (especially during the time beginning with the Peloponnesian War and ending with the Roman conquest) between two revolutions, one which despoiled the rich and another which put them again in possession of their fortunes."

There were the same contests at Rome. While the Plebeians conquered their rights one by one, they were despoiled by a patrician class, greedy for the last scrap of the Plebeians' property. The *ager publicus* was no longer respected by the patricians, who made themselves masters of it, despite the heroic and generous resistance of Saturninus, Licinius, the great-souled Gracchi, and their numerous predecessors.

The result is well known. "The proletariat people without property, disinherited," says Emile de Lavelleye, "took the place of citizen proprietors, who were the marrow of the Republic. There was no longer a Roman people; there were rich and poor who cursed each other. At last the hostility between classes, gave birth as always, to despotism. Pliny sums up this drama in a phrase which explains ancient history. *Latifundia perdidere Italiam jam vero et provincias*. (The great estates destroyed Italy and even the provinces.) At Rome, as in Greece, inequality, after having killed liberty, killed the State itself."

The Romans dispossessed and conquered the Italian nations, the Hellenes, the Iberians, the Gauls, and the Syrians, and were in turn dispossessed and conquered by the Germanic hordes in the fifth century. The new possessors, having become Christians, shared their plunder with the bishops and monks.

Then there came, in light barks from Scandinavia, a third thief—the Norman. He subdued the German thief, northern France, southern Italy, and all England. The Normans gave a great part of their stolen property to the Roman Catholic clergy, which, in the course of time, was dispossessed by Henry VIII. and his worthy daughter, Elizabeth, who shared the fruits of their violent confiscation with the nobles and the English clergy, which, from that day down, have been the most richly endowed clergy on the globe which we inhabit.

In our time, at least among Europeans, slavery and interna-

tional wars for the avowed purpose of conquest have disappeared. Nevertheless, property is not any more than formerly the reward of labor. Property, in its most generic form, is the fruit of accumulation by the holders of capital, that is, the product of other people's labor. It is always spoliation, under a less rude exterior than in former ages, the direct result of the development and perfection of tools.

Property is the great contradiction and the great peril.

While to those who live on wages, freed politically by universal suffrage, the economists keep repeating that all property is the result of labor, those who labor have no property and gain hardly enough to subsist on, and perceive clearly that it is generally the idle who live in opulence and possess the land.

Now that laborers form the great majority, "How can you prevent them," says Lavelève in his words of warning, "from using some day the preponderance they possess in order to try to change the laws which govern the distribution of riches in such a way as to put in practice the words of Saint Paul: 'If any man will not work, neither shall he eat'?"

The list of eminent men who, in all Europe, beginning with John Stuart Mill and Sir Alfred Russell Wallace in England, have echoed these sentiments of Lavelève, is not a short one.

The socialists, then, are not alone in saying, that individual property has never assured social peace, has never founded liberty; that it in no way responds to existing social needs, and that, if you wish to put an end to misery, and avoid a frightful conflagration, you must make haste to replace our too individualist organization of property by an organization more social, more conformable to justice, and which will assure the well-being of all through labor.

DOES THE FACTORY INCREASE IMMORALITY?

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, CHIEF OF THE LABOR STATISTICS BUREAU.

Forum, New York, May.

THE factory system assured the entrance of woman into industrial pursuits.

2. She has been intellectually benefited thereby.
3. Workingwomen stand upon as high a plane of purity as any class in the community.
4. Coemployment of the sexes does not work harm to women or to society.

Harriet Martineau, visiting America in 1840, found but seven employments open to women—teaching, needle-work, keeping boarders, working in cotton-mills, type-setting, work in book-binderies, and household service. To-day there are but few lines of remunerative employment not open to her. In Massachusetts, of the 394,584 persons engaged in the great industries in 1885, there were 112,762 women, and 281,822 men; and the percentages of women in different industries were as follows:

Industries.	Per Ct. of all workers.	Industries.	Per Ct. of all workers.
Federal Employment	12	Transportation	29
Professional Service	46.26	Agriculture	52
Personal Service	40.66	Fisheries	69
Trade	11.09	Manufacture	28.55

The Federal Commissioner of Education states that, of the whole number of public-school teachers in the United States, 65.5 per cent., and in Massachusetts and New Hampshire more than 90 per cent., are women. These figures show how thoroughly woman has broken out of industrial subjection into a new field.

As to woman's intellectual condition in her new industrial environment, to my mind it is but a one-sided question. The factory has taken the lowest orders and raised them to higher planes; *i. e.*, while the factory has simplified labor and thus enabled a comparatively ignorant class to perform the work, it has raised such class to a higher intellectual plane, while it cannot be shown that it has caused women of higher intellectual development to degenerate from their former standard. In the Eastern States we have seen the gradual changes in fifty years of three nationalities of factory employés. The Ameri-

can girl, the farmer's daughter of the New England or the Middle States, was formerly found in the textile factories. She gave place to the English girl, and the English girl in turn to the Irish operative. The Irish girl has gradually given place to the French-Canadian, and many Swedes are now taking their places at the looms and before the spinning-frames. But successively each has stepped up in the scale of civilization and in the improved condition of her environment. Irish girls are now found in our great stores—bright, keen, saleswomen. The daughters of scrubwomen, having received an education in our public schools, have become ambitious to occupy places that their mothers could not aspire to. These facts prove the intellectual advantages which have surrounded women. Without industrial prosperity and the mental stimulation coming through remunerative employment, such results could not have been reached.

With reference to moral conditions, I think the popular impression is that the entrance of woman into the industrial field has lowered her moral standard; and the statement is constantly made that low wages naturally compel women to supplement their earnings by an immoral life. I believe this view to be absolutely false. This belief is based upon positive investigations; and in whatever direction I have turned my studies of the character of women engaged in industrial pursuits, the result has been the same, whether in this country, in Great Britain, or upon the continent of Europe. My investigations in 1881 of the conditions surrounding factory life here and in Europe proved conclusively the falsity of the charge that the factory promoted immorality and swelled the criminal lists. This charge first gained prominence from the condition of Manchester, England, where a large cellarage population which formerly existed, but which has now nearly disappeared, was supposed to belong to the factory. The truth was that this population of Manchester was only to a very small extent a factory population. It belonged rather to the miserable hovel tenantry outside the factory workers which made Manchester's criminal lists in the past so large. The mistake was in taking Manchester, which is not a purely factory town, as the criterion by which to judge the factory system; and from this mistake grew the fixed idea in the minds of writers that the factory was responsible for immoral phases of life. Official returns from the Manchester penitentiary show that of fifty immoral women, eight came from the factory, while twenty-nine came from domestic service. Extensive personal examination of the criminal records of numerous British factory towns proved that neither the ranks of the immoral nor the criminal were increased to so great an extent from the factory population as from other classes. A manager of the Messrs. Coates, at Paisley, who had been in service over forty years, informed me that during that whole period no one had ever gone from those works into a life of immorality. The criminal records in the factory towns of France, Saxony, and our own country, show practically the same facts as those of the United Kingdom.

Turning specifically to the character of women, it should be remembered that regular employment is conducive to regular living, and does not as a rule harmonize with a life of intemperance or immorality, or even of crime. The factory women of this country and Europe will compare favorably in respect to chastity with the women of any other class. A factory girl, whose character is not good, usually finds herself in an atmosphere, uncongenial at first, and finally so chilling that she leaves the establishment.

The fact that the coeducation of the sexes has been carried on with great advantage and without any of the evil consequences which were anticipated, is strong collateral evidence that the mingling of the sexes, either in industry or education, does not work harm to society, but, on the contrary, brings great good, and secures that very respect which is essential to honorable social and family life.

THE WOMAN'S CAUSE IS MAN'S.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Arena, Boston, May.

IF women had a little more ingenuity it would be well for them. There is not a college now closed to us, nor a professional school, that would not open with a wedge of gold. If we had given to woman's cause all we have given to theological seminaries, there would not be a shut-up college in America to-day. Rich women must pry open for us these barred entrances to liberty, as Miss Garrett did, when she with a single purpose set herself to found, in connection with Johns Hopkins University, a medical college which should be open to women. There is not to-day a barrier in Church and State that would not melt at the high temperature of molten gold.

The noblest way in which to think of men or women is to think first of their more enduring nature, their spiritual part, that which all human beings have in common, and by which they are separated from the lower orders of creation. All else will some day fall away from us, but spirituality is an undying characteristic. To legislate for a woman first of all as a being endowed with intellect, sensibilities, and will is the truest way to legislate. To educate her because she has these characteristics is the noblest way in which to give her an education. To think of her in these categories, helps him who thinks more than the thought of her can help him otherwise. The whole intention of the woman movement is not to declare the rights of women, or to usurp power, or to alienate men, but on the contrary it is to unite men and women on the most enduring plane; to study the harmonies between them, to prove that their interests are indissolubly linked; and it is a far more scientific, sensible, and Christian way of dealing with one half of the human race, because it is equally in the interest of the two halves.

These are the two lines on which the great argument proceeds: Conservatives say, "Let man have his virtues and woman hers"; Progressives answer, "Let each add to those already won the virtues of the other." Man has splendid qualities, courage, intellect, hardihood; who would not like to possess all these? What woman would not be the nobler and greater if they were hers? And what man would not be grander, happier, more helpful to humanity, if he were more patient, gentle, tender, chaste?

Three million women in the United States earn their own living. Forty-four hundred branches of gainful occupations are now open to "wage-earners." Twenty-five years from now we shall have the joy of eliminating that expression from the language. The only wage will be character then, and coöperation will be the method of everyday living. We want this no longer to be the monastic world of men and women who, in isolation like that of the mountain peaks, look down upon their brothers and sisters in the valley. We want it no more to be the world where the harem makes women but the sport and joy of men. But we want it to be the homelike world, the world of Barak and of Deborah, of Albert and Victoria, of Robert and Elizabeth Browning, of Daniel and Mary A. Livermore, of Henry Blackwell and Lucy Stone—the world of high and holy comradeship, that shall endure when this earth shall pass away, and we go onward into others that gleam yonder in space. It is for such a world that the W. C. T. U. prays, works, and waits.

Even now this new life has come. Its signs and tokens are all about us, and he who runs may read. Lord Salisbury stands up in Great Britain to say that the mother island has a million more women than men, and that they should be placed in a position to protect themselves through the ballot which shall give them voice in the laws by which they are governed. Sir George Gray, of New Zealand, the greatest soul in a new civilization under the Southern Cross, carries this measure

through one branch of the newly elected legislature, and barely misses it in the other.

Notice these straws upon the surface of events:

Within a few weeks, a civil-service examination in the Chicago Post-office wins for a lady from scores of masculine competitors a prominent position.

An entrance examination recently secured for a lady in our University at Evanston the scholarship only given to the best equipped high-school graduate in Cook County, of which Chicago is the centre.

A Scotch lassie was one of sixteen hundred, mostly lads, who sought admission to London University this autumn, and on examination she stood at the head of the entire column.

Forty thousand girls are now studying in colleges.

To-day education and property are the two great powers of the world, and they stand related in the order I have named. They outrank physical force by as much as the tick of the telegraph outranks the pounding of a Percheron's hoof on the highway.

Meanwhile the alcohol and tobacco habits are stunting the physique and deteriorating the brain of man until, as Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson declares, but for the purer blood and better brawn of English motherhood, the point of irremediable degradation would not be far off. Much as we mourn this loss of power in men, we cannot fail to see that it puts such a premium on clear brains and steady hands, as speeds women on their way to full partnership in all this world's affairs, and helps the hope that the twentieth century shall open the broad, bright, shining path where man and woman "shall woo perfection side by side."

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUNDS.

ISIDOR BUSH.

Menorah, New York, May.

THE uncertainty of life, the certainty of death, have created the desire, aye, the sacred duty, of providing for those we love—the wife and children dependent on our support—a protection, however light, in the event of premature death.

By the association and coöperation of thousands of mortals it was found possible, as by no other means, to so provide. "Human science has never devised a more admirable plan for securing at the same time the benefit of association and the independence of the individual." For, though nothing is more uncertain than the duration of any one individual life, there are few things more certain than the average duration of life in a large number of individuals. Extensive data, the fruit of many years' observation of the number of deaths at the different ages, in different localities, both of Europe and America, have led to the construction and gradual perfection of certain statistical tables. These show the ratio of the number dying during a year to the number living at the beginning of the same year.

These are called *Mortality Tables*, and are now generally accepted as the true and correct basis of Life Insurance. Without them life insurance is a mere game of chance; with them it becomes a mathematical science.

Lack of knowledge upon this point, combined with an eagerness amongst our people, especially, to perform the sacred duty of "providing for and protecting the widow and orphan on the broadest principles of humanity"—but also at the lowest possible price—naturally led (or misled) many to adopt the crude plans of assessment insurance inaugurated in this country about twenty-five years ago. These organizations seemed quite successful, and their apparently lower taxation, as compared to the old regular life insurance companies, caused them to grow so much in favor that there are now in force nearly five hundred such organizations, with six billions of insurance.

The National Convention of Mutual Life Underwriters, while congratulating assessment life insurance on this marvelous growth, is doing noble work in counseling such associa-

tions—though often, alas! in vain—as to how their great and sacred trust can best be fulfilled. A great many societies, persisting in fallacious plans, have collapsed, disappointing hundreds of thousands of their confiding members; many more, after a lingering existence of about fifteen years, are now on the point of failure; and those only will be prosperous and enduring who have the wisdom and courage to reform their original defective plans in obedience to the unalterable law of mortality which teaches that advancing age means increasing death liability. Every plan that ignores this has been, is, and will be foredoomed to failure.

It is supposed by the leaders of fraternal organizations, "where there are ties other than mere business considerations," that the same rules do not apply. But Nature's laws are inexorable; they include all alike, and hence the laws of mortality cannot be ignored without producing the same disastrous results in fraternal societies as in other organizations. Those continually obtaining new and young members may thereby delay that result, but our Order B'ne B'rith, which will one year hence attain the fifteenth anniversary of its institution, and which, on the organization of its Widows' and Orphans' Endowment Fund, admitted all its then members to that benefit, regardless of age, cannot delay the adoption of the necessary reform.

OPIUM AND ITS VOTARIES.

FREDERICK J. MASTERS, D.D.

Californian Illustrated Magazine, San Francisco, May.

MUCH might be written of the ruinous effect of opium-smoking in China, but that is not the purpose of this article. What need is there to cross the seas for object-lessons that we can find in our very midst. The purpose of this paper is to describe the extent of the vice in San Francisco, and suggest some remedy. We begin by visiting an opium den. Any Chinatown guide will take you to the one about to be described. It is about ten o'clock at night. Turning out of Jackson street we enter an alley of execrable squalor, from every basement of which rise the sickly fumes of opium. We come to a doorway over which is pasted a piece of red paper, bearing the inscription in Chinese, "May the five blessings enter at this door." Then descend a crazy stairway, brush past three or four Chinamen crawling out into the light, and land at the bottom in Stygian darkness. We now grope along a narrow passageway just wide enough for two to pass, then turn to the right, where a few paces brings us to a rickety door. After a rap with a cane, the door is slightly opened. The emaciated and yawning proprietor peers suspiciously round the corner, and lifts his hand in a *procul este profani* attitude. A word or two of Chinese admits us, and the door is closed. Words can give but a faint idea of the horrors of this den. Nose, eyes, and ears alike announce that we are in the presence of the dusky tyrant. The air is sultry and oppressive, a stupefying smoke fills the hovel, through the gloom of which the feeble yellow rays of three or four opium lights struggle hopelessly to penetrate. There are two or three wooden beds covered with matting, and each furnished with lamp and pipe. Three Chinamen lie curled up on the beds—one taking his first puffs, the others in advanced stages of stupefaction. We had been in this den about five minutes, and no one had spoken a word. It was like being in a sepulchre with the dead. The noise of the street could not reach us, and nothing was heard but the sputtering of the opium pipes. What a contrast to the glare and glitter of the saloon, or the hilarious shouts and drunken orgies of the dive! The Chinaman may yell over his drinking game, and curse and swear at the gaming-table, but he quiets down in the opium den. No wild frenzy and excited mirth are here. It is a place of shades and sleep and dreams; the hush of the grave, to which, alas, it so often leads! . . . The victim exhausts his pipe, sinks back, the pipe slips from his hand, and, oblivious of everything around him, he drops off

to sleep. What is that dismal den to him now? All misery, pain, and care are shut beyond his sense. His soul, borne on nepenthe fumes, is far off in dreamland's Elysian fields.

That opium smoking is a terrible curse, cannot be denied, but is it worse than our national vice of drunkenness?

Comparing its results with the appalling amount of crime that results from the use of alcoholic liquors, I must honestly confess that the balance is slightly in favor of opium smoking. Opium ruins its thousands, but strong drink its tens of thousands. Opium does not entail evils upon posterity as drink does, for to the inveterate smoker all chance of posterity is cut off. Opium does not brutalize and inflame human passions, but soothes and finally destroys them. In an opium den one never hears a brawl, or a curse, or sees men fighting like infuriated demons.

A good deal of exaggeration, too, is found in half we read of the effects of opium-smoking on the system. It is a mistake to suppose that when a man begins to smoke the drug, he begins at once to lose strength and waste away. Opium is, no doubt, responsible for the widespread misery and destitution seen in many of the poorer districts in China, but the concomitant evils have to be distinguished from the direct evils upon the individual. I have seen officials, merchants, and others, who smoked regularly and suffered little apparent physical injury. I have been carried thirty-five miles in a day by three stout Chinamen who took nothing but opium on the journey. At intervals of three hours or so they would indulge in a quarter of an hour's smoke, and start again with lightness and elasticity in their tread. It would appear, therefore, that, used moderately, and with proper bodily nourishment, opium smoking is a stimulant like strong drink, and is not attended by any immediate debilitation, or any visible physical infirmity as is generally supposed. Yet who will dare maintain that even a moderate use of the pipe is innocuous? There may be no visible effect on the system for a long time, but the man is not what he was. He becomes idle, dirty in his person and habits, and generally down-at-heels. He loses all capacity for business and interest in his work. No one in China has any confidence in an opium smoker's word or honesty.

The number of opium smokers in proportion to population is difficult to estimate. In China the most unbiased and trustworthy opinions give thirty per cent. for those who are addicted to the habit, and ten per cent. of confirmed opium sots. I am inclined to think that the same figures will hold good for California, although Colonel Bee, the Chinese Consul, places the percentage much lower.

The most serious phase of the opium evil is that the vice is spreading among depraved white people of both sexes; but it should be mentioned to the credit of our police that the visits of white men and girls to opium dens in Chinatown have now been stopped. There is plenty of smoking indulged in by Americans, but it is carried on in private houses.

The fearful prevalence of opium smoking in California is shown by the enormous quantities of the prepared drug imported or smuggled into the country. During the last eight years, there have passed through the customs at San Francisco *four hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred and fifty pounds* of the smoking extract! and it is estimated that as much more has been smuggled in, or illicitly prepared in the State.

The importation and sale of this deleterious drug is legalized, and during the past eight years our National Treasury has drawn a revenue of *five million dollars* from its sale. This is trafficking in human vice, without the urgent need pleaded by the English Government for forcing the trade on China. There is only one way to deal with the evil, and that is the plan proposed by the better class of Chinese years ago, namely, to shut our gates against it, remove it from the tariff, declare the opium extract contraband, and authorize officers of the law to confiscate and destroy it wherever found. If we begin at once, the evil can be uprooted before it gathers strength to resist; but if we wait until its roots shall have taken hold of American capital, or until our people have become enthralled in its power, it may be too late.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE COMING RENAISSANCE.*

VALD. VEDEL.

Tilskueren, Copenhagen, April.

WE all know the claims—just or unjust—which are made for the progress of to-day, the self-gratification of our times, its boasts, etc.—indeed we feel tempted to say to it in the words of Heine: "Hast alles was Menschen begehrt. . . . Mein Liebschen, was willst du denn mehr?"

Though our day may, to all appearance have all it wants, it nevertheless constantly betrays its lack of something more.

My contemporaries will understand me, when I talk about the invisible weight that lies upon us all, the peculiar weakness and poverty manifested everywhere in spite of the apparent richness of modern culture. There is no growth, neither increase nor expansion.

Look upon art and poetry. A great deal of respectable work is done, some of it is even remarkable. Everything that diligence and intelligence can do, is done. We have masters of the technique and fine stylists, but what does their work amount to? Do they ever set the soul afire? When is our will turned in a new direction? Modern art and literature are "wells without water." We all feel it. The young minds to-day are hunting for something new, something positive, or they grope in the dark for some mysticism, which shall become a source of inspiration. Some think the dawn of the new age is risen, and they have named it—but no one has yet seen it. Only the want and the longing are sure and certain. Science is no surer rock. An enormous activity has been manifested everywhere and a colossal amount of labor has been done, but it seems so unsatisfactory; it is so impotent when the soul cries out in its deepest agony. Has science given food to our longings? Do its stones, though precious they be, nourish a famishing spirit? And have we not witnessed a complete incompetency, when we look to the social and political sciences? The organic, the society-building, forces are absent; no new starts and fruitful efforts are to be seen. Here and there, to be sure, we observe spasmodic activity, but nowhere does society appear in a rejuvenescent condition; the old colors fade and all forms give way, together with such divisions of men into social groups as represent a healthful condition. The good people despair, but brutality and materialism raise their head. Both hate Culture, and this hatred is the only bond of union between the money above and the mob below. The thin coat of varnish of civilization is rubbed off in the modern struggle for life and the human beast does as it pleases. The powers that hold the reins of State use no more the customary fine phrases, and do not point to their divine rights, but to their bayonets and cannons. No principles rule in politics, only an undisguised desire for power, that its possessor may enrich himself. There was a time, when everybody knew that he was obliged to bow to "the ideal"; nowadays we bow to a money-bag, and we buy virtue for so much "cash down."

Such is the condition of society. Call it pessimism, if you like, but I have described the actual state of things and the real facts of the case.

It is significant that the tendency of literature is in the direction of other interests than heretofore. The novelist no more writes on political or social questions. After Zola has come a Bourget and his school; after "The pillars of society" and "A doll's house," came "Rosmer Holm" and "The Wild Duck," after Tolstoi's earlier societary novels come his personal, religious, and moral writings. The interest now centres on individual psychological states, on the fundamental prob-

* This is from a lecture delivered before the Students' Association, in Copenhagen, and created, at the time of its delivery, an immense sensation.—Editor THE LITERARY DIGEST.

lems of the soul. Evidently they feel where the root of the disease is, and they endeavor to find a remedy—yet without success.

It is of no use to substitute a few general ideas for the old discarded ones. The method of spiritual and mental life must be changed. An organic, a living, principle is wanted. Power to create is wanted. We are busy collecting material and tabulating the results of our studies, but where are the "idéeforces"? They are the pillars of fire which must go before us during the night-marches in the desert. They boldly proclaim an "ought to be," where low and mean nature claims an "is." Compare Hegel's "Philosophy of History," or George Sand's social novels to Zola's naturalism and Taine's manner of writing history, and see how the age has lost the "ideal tendency."

Where is the Renaissance to begin? First of all we must "begin at the beginning" with a grand clearing out, a renovation that sweeps out all artifices and "manufactured" conditions, that nature may rule. First of all the predominant naturalism must be "killed out," for it saps the life-blood of the race; then the current notion that science means merely collection of details and facts, without regard to the life-power that underlies them. Details confuse and exhaust our strength. We spread out too much. We never concentrate. We constantly demand information, but seldom, if ever, sit down to digest the collected material. What, for instance, are we devouring so many newspapers for? Are there any life-germs and healthy blood in them? Do they build us up in character? in spirit? in happiness? Do they refine the feelings? or sharpen the moral sense? Do they rest us? We all know they do not!

We are not merely made to be the spectators of life, but the actors also. Knowledge ought to be sought for the sake of subsequent efforts of will. Receptivity must be translated into activity, and knowing is only real knowledge when transformed to inner life and again given out in new forms. "One thing is needful"; the many are distracting. In one word, Culture, rightly understood, is that which is wanted. We must enforce the notion of the freedom and responsibility of the human mind over and against the negative naturalism among us. Our object must be to restore faith and hope, trust to the ideal and courage to live life, and we must disarm the "barbarians."

To put the question of Culture psychologically, we say that it means that you can change your nature, and you must learn to do so. Control yourself; self-control makes the man. Do not tolerate the anarchy of passions and wild desires. Raise your claims upon life. Ask much! Develop your ideas about another, a higher, a spiritual life. Do not remain standing in your natural conditions and environment. Do not believe that you must *remain as you are*. Art is wanted; *you must make yourself*. Yes, you must make yourself, however loud naturalism may laugh and ridicule you. You need artificial forms. Nature untutored is bestiality and *unnature*. You need *form*. No life without form. Disregard and deny form, and you drown in licentiousness, barbarism, and brutality; and low life will kill all spiritual possibilities.

By schooling nature, we have risen from the state of the bushman to the stage we now occupy. In human intercourse we must insist upon forms as a protection against vulgarity, coarseness, and wantonness. We must keep tight the reins laid upon the violent sexual desires of mankind, or else the family and human society fall apart. We must learn to understand and value the restraints the nations put upon themselves, or the national institutions will disappear, and chaos rule, while the stronger destroys the weaker. All civilized life is conditioned by form.

It is, however, easy to recommend remedies. The natural question always arises: How is this to be done? By schooling, by education, we say; by force even, whenever necessary. We must *will* it! We must *do* it! Do this, and—the renaissance will be coming.

THE APOSTLE OF PANSOPHY.

Lyceum, Dublin, April.

THE query will rise unbidden to the lips of anyone who reads the above title—What is Pansophy? Is it an ancient Roman province, or a modern quack religion, an off-shoot of Theosophy, or a land of the Gentiles that has been regenerated? To spare our readers the trouble of investigation we will define it as “universal wisdom” or “the knowledge of all things,” and add that the term was familiar to the “literati” of the first half of the seventeenth century, at which period the “Apostle” in question flourished. It may be observed *en passant* that “Apostles” are rather out of date. It is not surprising, therefore, that the tercentenary of the birth of the Apostle of Pansophy has vanished into the gloom of the past unaccompanied by any of the pomp and ceremony associated with such events. Yet the educational reformers of the present time would have honored themselves by paying a just meed of praise to the memory of one whose ideas and plans in the domains of school polity were a crude forecast of their own, and whose zeal in the cause of education has been ill-requited in the oblivion that has gathered round the name of John Amos Comenius.*

Comenius was a pastor of the Moravian Brethren in Bohemia, and the Austrian Government, having proscribed the sect in 1627, Comenius and many of the brethren escaped to Poland, where they formed a settlement at Lissa or Lisna. Their first care was to found a school, of which Comenius became the head, and in which for thirteen years (1628–1641) he labored incessantly for the young and old of his brotherhood.

He published several works in Latin in the first years of his exile, among others his *Physics*, a work designed to show the harmony between the laws of nature, and the teachings of “Revelation” (1631).

At this period Comenius first conceived the idea of collecting in one great work the entire knowledge possessed by mankind in every branch of learning. This was Pansophy, of which he dreamed for the rest of his life without ever seeing his dream fulfilled. He believed that education was the real and only means of social regeneration and of human progress. If the child were thoroughly instructed in Knowledge, Virtue, and Piety, the man would certainly fulfill his destiny and employ his faculties to the best advantage. What Comenius proposed was to provide for the scholar a complete summary of all the various sciences. He recognized that such a work was beyond the power of any individual, however learned and industrious, and accordingly he wrote to the leading men of every country, inviting the expression of their opinion on the project, and their coöperation if they approved of it. One of these letters was addressed to Samuel Hartlib, a descendant of a Dantzic merchant, settled in London, and a trader of European reputation. Hartlib was a well-known patron of letters, and it is to him that Milton addressed his *Letter on Education*. He was captivated by the splendid scheme of Comenius, and, without waiting for the latter's consent, he published it at Oxford in 1637 under the title *Porta Sapientia Reserta*. The learned men of England were almost unanimous in approving of the Pansophicum, and Comenius was invited to come over and superintend the establishment of a “Pansophic School.” He arrived in 1641. His advocacy of the Pansophic scheme carried conviction with it; his hearers were persuaded by him that the existing universities, so devoted to traditional methods of instruction, were not fit instruments for carrying out the proposed reform, and that a separate college was necessary. Hartlib communicated the plan to some of his friends in the House of Commons. The project was warmly taken up by the popular leaders in the Long Parliament, and Chelsea College was named as the future centre of Pansophy. Comenius was

directed to prepare estimates for transforming the college into a Pansophicum, and a sum of money was about being voted for the purpose when the Civil War broke out, and the thoughts of everyone were absorbed in the contest between the King and the Parliament.

The *Pansophica Schola* had to be abandoned, and Comenius was invited to Sweden to take part in the introduction of improved text-books and methods of teaching in that country.

After the peace of Westphalia, Comenius returned to Lissa, and was elected bishop by his brethren. Two years later he went to Transylvania at the request of the reigning prince, and remodeled the educational system of that country. During his residence in Patak, he published no less than fifteen works. Returning to Lissa in 1654, he resumed his Pansophic labors with earnest zeal, but again the storm of war came to disturb him. In 1656, Lissa was sacked by the Russians, and Comenius's library destroyed, along with all his Pansophic manuscripts.

Once more a fugitive, he returned to Amsterdam where he was received into the house of Lawrence von Geer, at whose request he collected the most important of his writings in four large volumes which were published in 1657. He passed his old age in dreaming what might have been if his *Pansophicum* had become the school-system of Europe.

Undoubtedly the greatest achievement of Comenius is that he was the first to proclaim the necessity of universal education. The present school-system of Germany is but a development of that advocated so unceasingly by Comenius. To him also may be traced the origin of such common educational “ways and means,” as graduated reading books, and above all a well-defined method of instruction. But Comenius trusted everything to system; his educational “mill” polishes every individual at the same rate of speed and with equal success.

GOETHE'S “ELPENOR.”

HENRY WOOD.

American Journal of Philology, Baltimore, No. 48.

ANY connection between Goethe's dramatic fragment, and the “Elpenor” in Homer's *Odyssey* does not extend beyond the title of the German play. But the chief characters bear the familiar classical names Antiope and Lykus. The outline of the plot of the German play, as far as the fragment proceeds, is somewhat simpler than that presented in these ancient stories. The widowed queen, Antiope, while on a journey with her infant son and attendants, has been robbed of this son by a well-organized band, who slay the attendants, and leave her helpless. She applies in her distress to her brother-in-law, Lykus, who reports a vain search for the robbers. On visiting Lykus, after some years have elapsed, Antiope sees Elpenor, the young son of Lykus, and is strangely attracted to him as though he were her own child. Lykus, who is described by her as ambitious and desirous of rule, is persuaded to entrust his son to Antiope during his early youth, in return for islands which she pawns to him, and her promise to remain a widow, and to make Elpenor her heir. At the opening of the play, the time has arrived for the father to claim his son, and Lykus is hourly expected with his company. Antiope, in a parting interview with Elpenor, recites her wrongs to him, and he takes upon himself a vow—which he apparently as readily forgets—to avenge her upon those who have robbed her of her son. In the second act, the servant of Lykus, Polymetis, appears in advance of his master's company. We learn from his monologues that crimes yet unavenged have been committed by him. Elpenor is the son of Antiope stolen from her at Lykus's command. Polymetis further holds in concealment in the mountains “a monster that can tear thee to pieces,” and this can be no other than the son of Lykus. Polymetis, the vicious instrument, now repents only because he feels his value to his master to be no longer what

* See also THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 23, p. 625.

it was "in the old troublous times." Ignorant of his master's motives and necessities, he feels himself henceforth the despised agent of crimes, and hopes to rise again in importance by creating dire dissensions in the royal house. His apparent purpose is now to reveal the past to Antiope.

The slight results which the "Elpenor" fragment has thus far yielded to critical study seem scarcely to justify the amount of labor bestowed. Theories are innumerable, but the most remarkable feature of them is that no two propounders of a continuation agree.

This state of things is due, in the first place, to the supposition that Goethe would have followed out a plot similar to that of the Greek story in some one of its forms. But such a course is foreign to Goethe's thought. "Iphigenie" furnishes an example of a tragic plot in which fate is appeased, and complete reconciliation is effected by purely human means.

Goethe's "Elpenor" was similarly intended to expound a theme of reconciliation.

The more recent studies of the fragment have made no progress in this direction. The most humane of them, that of G. Kettner, demands the death of Lykus by his own hand. Zarncke's theory, which has profoundly influenced every subsequent study, makes out of "Elpenor" a piece planned and written for the court at Weimar, on the occasion of the birth of the crown prince (Feb. 3, 1783).

Against this view there are grave objections.

Goethe's art is symbolical. He rarely bases his art upon personifications of abstract notions (allegory) and never anticipates the results of experience in his dramatic characters. His works present no analogies to a plot which should anticipate for a new-born princeling, his arrival at the summit of his career.

An equally serious objection to Zarncke's theory lies in the fact that Goethe's works, especially at this period, are a portrayal—in more or less symbolical fashion—of his own life-problems.

From the beginning of 1781, it was Frau von Stein, and what the name implies, that kept Goethe in Weimar and at his post.

The change in the tone of Goethe's letters to her from this time is well known, and indicates a change in their relations. He speaks of his novitiate as now closed, the *Sturm* and *Drang* period was left behind. Goethe's changed tone, happiness and serenity alternating with tender solicitude, the utter absence of a lover's impatience and petulance, mark the entrance into his most ideal period (1781-1786), the period of renunciation, of duties accepted and fulfilled, of taking in sail, the period during which, without binding them, he considered himself bound to Frau von Stein and her Fritz, as one is bound to wife and son. Fritz was with him, too, for a period of four years (1782-1786), and was then at the age Elpenor may be supposed to have reached when the play opens. Further, the drama was begun Aug. 11, 1781. On the 18th of the same month, he writes to Frau von Stein: "I have been with you the whole morning (in spirit), my best one, and would have written to you had not the spirits guided me to my new piece. The second scene will probably be finished to-day. Adieu. I remain and live in thy love, and I enjoy the thought that in thy fantasy thou wilt confuse me with the Uncle. Adieu, I see thee still." And on Oct. 1, 1781, he wrote: "Fritz's judgment of men is remarkably just. We must only seek to take care that happiness does not render him overbearing." This seems as though written fresh from the composition of "Elpenor."

The *Geschwister*, the song play *Lila*, and *Wilhelm Meister* all present analogous situations. But the all-important link between the two works, *Wilhelm Meister* and "Elpenor" is Wilhelm's son. Felix has been sent to Natalie by Wilhelm's mysterious friends without the latter's knowledge, and he is brought back thence to appear to Wilhelm at the decisive moment when his *Lehrbrief* has been read. Mignon is also in

the care of Natalie, and Wilhelm now enters the house carrying Felix in his arms.

In "Elpenor" the tragic catastrophe called for would be brought about effectively by Elpenor recognizing, on his reputed father's neck, the gold chain with the graven picture of the sun by which he was to recognize Antiope's lost son. What could be more in the line of Goethe's invention than that Lykus, having appropriated the ornament for himself when the child was stolen from his mother, and having worn it since as a talisman, should now, on the festival day which seems destined to witness his reconciliation with Antiope in her boy, appear with this badge upon his breast?

Should this forecast be correct, the action of the play, thus dimly perceived, assumes simple, but grand outlines. Opportunity is still afforded for thwarting the plans of Polymetis, and for meting out tragic justice to him. But, above all, space is given for the inner conflicts and purification of the three main characters. Antiope is to pay her thanks at the altars which have not compelled the fulfillment of her life-poisoned vows of revenge; and Lykus, while welcoming the present, is to shudder at the past, and bow in thankfulness that the words "denn alle Schuld rächt sich auf Erden" do not come true in his life.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE DANGEROUS QUALITIES OF STREET DUST.

DOCTOR O. DU MESNIL.

Annales d'Hygiène Publique et de Médecine Légale, Paris, January and February.

MUCH has been said about the harm done by the dust in the streets, from an hygienic point of view, but the scientific experiments made to prove the reality of this harm have been few in number. Of special importance, therefore, are the researches of Dr. L. Manfredi, of Naples, described in a recent memoir by him.

The systematic researches undertaken by Doctor Manfredi, as to the infectious qualities of the dust of the streets in large cities, confirm the observations of some preceding authors. Mr. Emmerich had already found *pneumococcus* in the floor of a prison; Mr. Cornet had caused tubercles to grow in guinea-pigs, by inoculating them with the dust from a hall in which consumptives passed their time. Mr. Kelsch had demonstrated the active part played by the soil in the dissemination of the typhoid microbe. Mr. Ullmann had proved the extraordinary ubiquity of the microbes in pus, so that he believed himself authorized to affirm that they were present wherever there are human beings. Nevertheless, many important questions remained to be solved by complementary researches.

The conclusions which Doctor Manfredi has formulated as the result of his experiments are these:

1. The filth of the streets is really matter endowed with infectious properties, and, among germs which are pathogenic for man, there are often met with in street filth those of tetanus, of malignant swelling of gangrenous septicæmia, of suppuration, and of tuberculosis.

2. These pathogenic microbes, although they cannot live indefinitely in the filth of the streets, which in general is not favorable to their development, can, notwithstanding, find in that filth conditions tending to keep them alive, and preserve their noxious qualities for some time, which is from two to three months for tuberculous bacilli, a month for typhus bacilli, fifteen days for those of cholera, twenty to thirty days for the microbes of pus, from two to twenty days for those of carbuncle, fifteen days for those of diphtheria, three months and more for those of erysipelas.

The assertion that pathogenic germs inherent in street filth die rapidly from the effect of dryness and their contact

with saprophytes is thus refuted. Moreover, it is to be remarked that the infection of the streets is continual and incessantly renewed.

It must also be pointed out that dust in the streets is not only inhaled and swallowed, on the one hand, and finds a lodgment, on the other hand, in the clothes, where it may come in contact with the perspiration, and thus be introduced into the circulation of the blood; but this dust sticks fast on the shoes and outer garments, and in this way soils the interior of houses, thus explaining the production of maladies the origin of which sometimes cannot be traced.

Doctor Manfredi recalls an observation frequently repeated by Mr. Cornet, namely, that when dry winds prevail, especially east winds, which help the pulverization of street filth, infectious maladies—catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia—appear with special frequency.

An application of these observations may be made to the etiology of the grippe epidemic which we have just now got rid of, and which appeared originally, and has since made its offensive return in periods when there was a persistency of high pressures and easterly winds, the epidemic abating rapidly after squalls of wind from the west.

From these different observations it is easy to find means of diminishing, so far as is possible, the danger from the dust in the streets. Of course we cannot dream of suppressing all dust in the streets or of preventing people with tuberculous and other maladies from sowing their microbes in the dust. At least, however, it is possible not to raise, under pretext of propriety, great clouds of dust about passers-by, in sweeping the streets when they are *dry*, which is a proceeding destitute of common sense. To sweep the streets when they are dry, is simply to take the dust lying on the ground and sow it in the nose, the mouth, the lungs, on the skin, and in the clothing of those who are in the street.

The broom, then, ought no longer to be one of the instruments employed in taking care of the streets. To water alone should be entrusted the task of getting rid of the matter which pollutes the public ways—to water used at first under the form of rain, to sprinkle and keep the dust together, and afterwards sent in a large stream from a jet or hose to drive the mud to the mouth of the sewer.

The arm which wields a dry broom in the streets is really a homicidal arm, and it is a disgrace to city officers that such a barbarous practice should be allowed in our towns.

I do not see why a part of the water used in sprinkling should not be rendered antiseptic by the use of some inexpensive substance; and I feel quite sure that such an antiseptic sprinkling of the streets will surely be employed some day or other.

Notwithstanding all the progress of science and of hygiene, people continue to die of infectious maladies as much as in the past, and it is high time for hygiene to appear somewhere else than in books and laboratories, and take a bolder flight, by resolutely attacking the great sources of general maladies. It is assuredly indispensable to drink pure water; but is it not at least as important to breathe pure air?

FIRE-DAMP, AND HOW TO GUARD AGAINST IT.

A. HOLLENBERG.

Die Gartenlaube, No. 9, Leipzig.

A PERILOUS pursuit is that of the miner, and especially of the coal-miner. Dangers of all sorts surround him in his laborious toil. The seaman is exposed to wind and waves; but, in addition to dangers from air and water, the coal miner is exposed to danger from falling rock masses, from general collapse of the subterranean galleries or shafts, or from spontaneous fire.

The miners ascend and descend the shaft in a basket, each man provided with a lamp. A blow on a metal plate signals the engineer that he has live freight, and must go slowly. Life hangs on a rope easily spanned by thumb and finger, and were

it not for the darkness that prevails the passengers might well shudder at their perilous position in a shaft perhaps seven or eight hundred feet deep.

Reaching the bottom, one finds a large passage, branching into numerous narrow drifts, at the end of which the workman, in a crouching posture, reaches his solitary field of labor. There are generally two men to each drift; the lamps shed a feeble light, and the silence is interrupted only by the occasional familiar noises made by blasting, or the distant rumbling of the passing wagons.

On entering, one hears a noise as of flowing water. That is the pumping machinery, which, driven by powerful steam-engines, raises the underground water to the surface. In the main passage is a dam door for holding back the flowing water, with a gauge indicating a pressure of perhaps twenty or more atmospheres. The bursting of the dam door, or even of one of the main water pipes, would soon fill the underground galleries to the destruction of every one in them.

But the greatest danger, and the one which, according to official statistics, is responsible for a full fifth of all mining disasters, is fire-damp. From 1861 to 1887, inclusive, 1,564 explosions of fire-damp occurred in the Rhenish-Westphalian coal region, injuring 3,376 persons of whom 1,129 were killed.

We should not, I think exceed the mark, if we estimated the deaths from mine accidents in the current century at one hundred thousand, and from fire-damp alone at fifteen thousand. So horribly high a fatality renders it easily intelligible that much time and thought is expended in the effort to provide a safeguard. In all the principal European countries special commissions are appointed to study the problem and suggest remedies. The labors of these commissions have happily resulted in throwing light on the origin and constitution of the gas, and numerous safety appliances have been discovered. But familiarity with the danger and the consequent indifference of the miners, are responsible for the fact that the best laid plans fail of their just effect.

As regards the cause of the explosion of fire-damp: Apart from the rare occasions in which it is traceable to the concussion of coal dust, fire-damp explosions are due to the combustion of the so-called marsh gases. These gases consist ordinarily of one part of carbon and four of hydrogen. This gas, mixed with a certain proportion of air, forms a highly explosive compound. The most dangerous compound is an atmosphere containing nine and a half per cent. of this gas. With a greater or less proportion the explosion is less violent. The explosion occurs immediately on the mixture coming in contact with an open flame.

Nor is the danger over with the explosion. The oxygen of the air in the course of combustion combines partly with the hydrogen to form water, and partly with the carbon to form carbonic acid, or the more deadly carbonic oxide, the nitrogen of the atmosphere remaining unchanged. These gases are unfit to support life, and the miners who escape the fire of the combustion fall victims to the poisonous gases they are compelled to breathe. The mortality from the after-effects is greater than from explosions.

The accepted theory is that the marsh gas is formed in the clefts or fissures of the coal seams. Under given conditions, among which a reduction of atmospheric pressure is most prominent, it accumulates in the upper portion of the tunnels, where it mixes with the air. The simplest method of averting the danger is consequently, ventilation. The fanning machines in general use are furnished with shovel-shaped revolving wings, with a diameter extending to forty feet, and capable of supplying several thousand cubic yards of air a minute. Both exhaust and supply ventilators are employed, the former to suck out the impure air, the latter to drive in fresh air.

In spite of all these precautions accidents cannot always be averted; sometimes a blast will open up a fissure and cause an explosion of the escaping gas. A large proportion of explo-

sions are, in fact, now traceable to this cause, and so far no adequate means of guarding against it have been devised.

The most terrible of all the dangers of the mine is when the explosion ignites the coal. The ventilation must be stopped, as it would only serve to support the combustion, and the only course is to stop pumping, and allow the drifts to be flooded with water.

The attempt to rescue the miners after an explosion is attended with great danger, but can never be neglected; for it is by no means sure that some may not be brought out alive. The rescuing party is furnished with masks with a breathing apparatus similar to that in use in diving machines, and a like contrivance furnishes air to maintain the combustion of the lamps. Thus furnished, the rescuers can penetrate to the furthest recesses of the mine and work there for hours, but to the credit of the miners, be it said, they never hesitate to risk their lives if needs be in the effort to rescue their imperiled comrades.

GEOGRAPHY AS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANISMS.

PROFESSOR H. W. CONN.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine, New York, April.

THE animal and vegetable kingdoms are constantly undergoing modification, and the changes usually tend to advance in type. So constant is this that some naturalists have regarded universal progress as a law of nature. It was the merit of Darwin, however, to show that this general advance is not necessary or inevitable. Variations which occur in nature are more or less haphazard, and it is only where natural selection acts to preserve the best ones, that there will be any such accumulation of them as to produce advance in type. Progress occurs only where organisms are forced upward by their conditions, for, if left to themselves, all organisms tend to take the lines of least resistance, leading to the easiest life, and the inevitable result of thus choosing ease is a stationary condition of life, or an actual degradation.

It follows from this that competition and progress go hand in hand. Even man, if isolated from the stimulating influences of human competition, will relapse into semi-savagery; and it is still more true of animals and plants. Isolation will always tend to degradation or a stationary condition. Wherever severe competition is the rule we may expect to find all animals which have survived the struggle, strong and capable of independent resistance, but where we find organisms isolated from such competition we may look for backward development and impaired powers of resistance.

The struggle is most severe on continents: the fauna and flora are highly diversified, and individuals are subject to great variety of condition, to numerous enemies, and severe competition. In this intense struggle the weakest are weeded out at each generation until we must look upon the survivors of to-day as the victors of a long series of contests. On islands, on the contrary, there is less diversity of type, a smaller number of enemies, and hence less tendency to weeding out the weak.

Europe appears to have been longest inhabited and subject to the most severe competition; but, at the same time, all of the continents have been the scenes of contests long enough to develop high types, and each continent can furnish organisms which have proved their right to live anywhere in the world.

The varying amount of competition dependent upon geographical conditions, has resulted on the different continents and islands in the development of types of animals and plants showing great differences in powers of resistance against enemies, and aggression against competitors. Animals and plants from Europe and Asia are usually strong, powerful, and stubborn, while those from small continents or islands are apt to be weak, peaceful, and yielding. European animals when

introduced into Australia almost universally obtain a footing and drive out of existence the weaker Australian fauna with which they come into closest competition. When introduced into small islands they will thrive at the expense of the native inhabitants, and even when taken to the Americas they frequently flourish marvelously.

At the present time, man is introducing great modification in the distribution of animals and plants, and very frequently to an extent which was never anticipated or desired. In some cases, animals introduced for a specific purpose in countries in which they have no natural enemies, have sometimes multiplied so rapidly as to completely upset the balance of life in their new habitat. One of the most striking illustrations under this head is the mongoose in the island of Jamaica. A few years ago some half a dozen pairs were introduced to exterminate the rats which were a great pest in the sugar plantations. The island is now almost filled with its progeny. It has exterminated the snakes and lizards, driven the rats to nocturnal habits, and threatens to exterminate all birds which build near the ground. Poultry keeping, which was formerly one of the chief occupations of the people, is now hardly possible because of the depredations of the mongoose. The destruction of the insect-eating birds has led to a frightful increase of insects. One species of wood-tick has become so numerous as to threaten the grazing industry.

The rabbit has multiplied in a like rapid manner in Australia; and, to come nearer home, the English sparrow has found this country so well adapted to its habits, that it has increased beyond all bounds, and has been driving many of our own birds out of existence.

These examples are sufficient to enable us to understand the extreme complexity of the condition of the struggle for existence and the danger of interfering with nature by introducing animals, regardless of the evil which may result from the absence of efficient checks on their undue multiplication.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS:

ITS PATHOLOGY AND POSSIBLE PRACTICAL REMEDY.

DR. ALMROTH E. WRIGHT.

Nineteenth Century, London, April.

THE dangers entailed upon the community by colour-blindness in sailors and railway officials are now matters of familiar knowledge, and attempts are made to guard against it by a system of examination for defects in colour sense.

Such a system of examination is, however, far from a perfect remedy. It is defective, firstly, in that it may fail to detect the defect; secondly, that if sufficiently searching, it may involve the rejection of otherwise capable servants; thirdly, the defect may originate after the examination.

It is thus evident that it would be a considerable advantage if the colour-blind could be employed without detriment to the public safety; and this ought to be a realizable ideal.

As regards the pathology of the defect, we have, first, a complete form of colour-blindness, but it is of almost phenomenally rare occurrence. Further, with respect to the varieties of incomplete colour sense, we find that yellow-blue colour-blindness is unknown (independently, of course, of the occurrence of absolute colour-blindness). On the other hand, the form of colour-blindness which is so commonly met with, is in every case a green-red colour-blindness.

This colour-blindness is not, in Herring's view, a condition in which the eye is insensitive to either green or red, but rather a condition in which the eyes are blind to that distinction between green and red rays which come as a matter of course to the normal eye. As far as can be ascertained red and green are seen as neutral tints.

Approaching now the practical question of the prevention of accidents from colour-blindness we have to keep a firm hold of the fact that there is no case of yellow-blue blindness on

record. We have also to keep before us the fact that the green-red colour-blind find their way through life very comfortably with their single pair of colour perceptions, and with their power of distinguishing differences of illumination, and that they exploit these to an extent which we hardly realize in the discrimination of colours, while the normal-sighted discriminate more naturally by difference in the reds and greens. Now, when a colour-blind person is submitted to the scientific test, he is set to discriminate between red and green from which we have designedly eliminated all differences of illumination and of blue or yellow colouration.

By the so-called practical tests the candidate is asked, certainly, to distinguish between red and green, but he is left to do it by his own methods, and a mere glance at the signal lamps of almost any of our railways, or at the side-lights of our ships will show that the discrimination between the red and the green would be within the competence of anyone who could see a difference between blue and yellow. As a matter of fact, we find the red glass which is brought into requisition has a very appreciable tinge of yellow, and the green has also as pronounced a shade of blue. These imperfections of colour bring the discrimination between the lights within the competence of the colour-blind (though, of course, only very narrowly within the competence) but it will now be evident that it would be possible to put a stop to many of the accidents which still creep in under our present system of examinations by taking the precaution of bringing the signal colours in all cases comfortably within the competence of the colour-blind, by providing that a distinct orange should replace the red now in use, and that a more pronounced shade of blue should be introduced into the green of the signals. The ideally perfect system, from the point of view of colour-vision, would be the substitution of yellow and blue for green and red. The change would be a revolutionary one, and there may possibly be practical objections to its employment, but the suggestion above made is a feasible one, and that one promises to provide for the ready discrimination of the colours, if not in the most aggravated, in at least all but the most aggravated, cases of colour-blindness.

RELIGIOUS.

WAS WATER USED IN THE EUCHARIST BY THE ANCIENT CHURCH?

PROFESSOR DR. THEO. ZAHN, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ERLANGEN.

Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift, Erlangen and Leipzig, April.

THIS question is answered in the affirmative by Professor Adolf Harnack, of Berlin, in the seventh and last volume of the *Texte und Untersuchungen* edited by himself in connection with Oscar Von Gebhardt. The methods by which he seeks to sustain this startling and novel proposition are unique. By an investigation of the writings of Justin, the Martyr, one of the oldest and best authorities on the character and inner development of the earliest post-Apostolic Church, he claims to have demonstrated that this Church Father teaches that bread and water, and not bread and wine, are the elements in the Eucharist. Justin, in the passages under consideration, describes the customs of the Church in his day, and, if Harnack's exposition is correct, then not only in this or that local Church, but in the Churches in general about the year 150 A.D., water was used instead of wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. His proposition is that from the beginning bread and the cup were the elements, which cup need not have been wine. He regards the chief idea in the service that it was to be a meal commemorative of the death of Christ; and that it signified that the Lord had sanctified the most important functions of the natural life, *i. e.*, eating and drinking, by designating the sustenance as His body and His blood.

This new view is almost exclusively based on proposed changes to be made in the text of Justin. The two passages are Apology 54, and Dialogue with Tryphon 69. In both of these passages the writer is commenting on the passage, Gen. xlix: 11, "Binding his foal unto the vine, and his ass's colt unto the choice vine," and, interpreting these words as referring to the Messiah, draws a parallel between Jesus and the Dionysus of the Greeks. His general object is to show that the worship and ceremonies of the Greeks were a corruption of the true worship of God as given in the Revealed Word, and that a comparison of the Dionysus cult with the predication in Gen. xlix: 11, so demonstrates in this instance. In the use made of this passage the existing texts of Justin substitute the word *oivos*, wine, for *ovos*, ass. In the same way it is claimed by Harnack in those passages in which the Eucharist of the early Christians is described, the word "wine" has also been introduced by a later writer, although there is no authoritative textual evidence to this effect. Naturally, however, since the passage in question has no reference whatever to the Eucharist, and is always interpreted Messianically by Justin himself, as also by the other Church Fathers, the premises warrant no such conclusions. It is even more than doubtful whether in these passages from the Apology and the Dialogue there has been such a change in the reading. The reading "wine" admits of a perfectly legitimate interpretation.

Leaving the passages in which Justin does not speak of the Eucharist, and looking at those in which he does, we find that there are three of these, namely, Dialogues 41, 70, 117; and Apology 65-67. In each of these he speaks of the contents of the cup used in the Lord's Supper. According to the two best and independent manuscripts, Justin mentions in two instances three elements in the Eucharist, namely, bread, wine, and water. In the third passage he does the same, only that in one manuscript the word for wine, *κραμαρος*, is lacking. (65, n. 7). This last word Harnack claims is an interpolation, as he claims this for the word "wine" in 65, n. 11 and 67, n. 8. This latter step he must take in order to maintain the consistency of his hypothesis. There are, however, not even problematical reasons that such textual emendations should be made. The presence of the word "water" and not the absence of the word "wine" in one passage is the surprising feature. This, however, is to be explained on the ground that the ancients were accustomed not to drink their wine in its natural state, but to mix it with water, and this method was adopted by the ancient Church in her communion customs. Testimony to this effect we have from Irenæus and other early Christian writers.

Examining the new hypothesis in the light of positive evidence from contemporaneous patristic literature, it is seen that its supports are not only exceedingly weak, but that the proof of its incorrectness is entirely beyond doubt or debate. As far as we have testimony on the practices of the Church of the year 150 A. D., they are unanimous to the effect that bread and wine were the elements universally used by the early Christians. An excellent proof to this effect we have in Abercius of Hieropolis, who, in the year 200, as an old man of 72, reports that in his long life he had visited Christian congregations everywhere, from Rome to Nisibis, and that everywhere had he received bread and wine in the Holy Supper, although it was mixed wine, his words being "good wine and a mixed drink with the bread."

Again Clement, whose teacher, Irenæus, was a contemporary of Justin, and who himself was a man somewhat advanced in years when he wrote his testimony, reports that he was acquainted with the early custom of using water in the communion instead of wine, but declared that this was the custom not of the Christian Church, but of a Christian sect. The same we learn from Cyprian, who engages in sharp polemics against this custom, and pronounces it heretical. Indeed, on

this point there exists a mass of excellent proof, so that it must not only be said that some did use water and not wine, but it is equally certain that this was an heretical practice. The condemnation of this practice by the leading and best Church Fathers is very pronounced. It would be next thing to a miracle if that which such men condemn should have been the current practice in the church, and should have been taught and maintained by such a man as Justin the Martyr. The custom, however, continued in limited circles, as we learn from Jerome, who, in the fourth century, gives detailed reports of a Jewish-Christian sect, in which this prevailed.

Indeed, the testimony is overwhelming that from the beginning, as we learn from Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians, wine and bread were the elements in the Lord's Supper, as practiced by the ancient Christians. Papias and the whole host of pupils of St. John report similarly. In view of these facts it is hard to see how Harnack can claim that in 1 Cor. x:4 Paul consents to the use of water for wine in this service. This entire new "discovery" lacks an historical basis in each and every respect.

CHRISTIAN AND PAGAN ASCETICISM.

LOUIS MENARD, DOCTEUR ÈS LETTRES.

L'Idée Libre, Paris, April.

CHRISTIANITY sought a practical form for its morality, and found that form in monastic life. According to ecclesiastical historians, the Christians withdrew to the solitudes of Egypt in order to escape persecution. It is known, however, from Philo that there were monasteries of Therapeutæ near Alexandria, before the preaching of Christianity. Eusebius arbitrarily supposes that the Therapeutæ were Christians. It may be that the Christian propaganda, finding there a soil already prepared, had changed these Jewish monasteries into Christian communities; but of this there is no proof. Pythagorean institutions, perhaps also Buddhist preaching, which was very widely extended, had prepared the development of the cenobitic life: but the Christian legends about the anchorites do not go farther back than the time of Diocletian. The Christians of the first centuries had no time to give to a contemplative life. They were occupied with elaborating their dogmas, with regulating the interior discipline of the Church, and, above all, with making proselytes, for they were persuaded that the triumph of Christianity would bring with it an era of peace and happiness for the human race. The conversion of Constantine extinguished these brilliant hopes. They had endured persecution, but to see the Church itself profaned, to have dreamed of the Kingdom of God on the earth, and on the day after victory to see abomination in the Holy Place, to be present at the spectacle of the disorders of Hell, all this was too much; they felt obliged to go away, to take refuge in caves, far from the abhorred tumult of life, to march forward to the conquest of Heaven.

So they went away, barefooted, with a staff in their hand, among the thorns and brambles, beneath the burning sun of the Thebaid. They marched across the great plains of sand, respected by the strange hosts of the desert; some Centaurs showed them the way, some Satyrs offered them herbs for nourishment, and asked their prayers. All the phantoms of the past, however, all the lamented spectres of happiness, and of the world accompanied them in the midst of the mute contemplation of solitude. "Life was so sweet formerly, beneath the sky of Greece, beneath the calm regard of our indulgent Gods! Now, pleasure is accursed, all-powerful—irresistible pleasure which smiled to us from the foam of the waves; great Nature, that fertile mother, is accursed."

The cosmic Energies, the Gods of universal life, appeared transformed into angry Demons, during the long nights full of temptations. Double austerities in order to extinguish the fever of desire! Bray the condemned flesh, as in a mortar, by

haircloth and fasting, tear it away with the whip of discipline, and claws of iron! Courage, to arms! to prayer! God will send legions of angels to succor the saints. The battle is near its end, the day which will dissipate the visions of the impure night is dawning, Hell will be conquered! Encircle your head with the golden aureole, gather the immortal palms, the heavens are going to open, the serene heavens of conscience, and the crucified body will be transfigured in its glory, the victorious soul will sleep in the peace it has conquered, in the eternal contemplation of its God!

The monasteries multiplied rapidly, first in Egypt and Syria, then in the other provinces of the empire. The cenobites, who lived in common after the example of the ancient Therapeutæ, lodged in little huts, slept on straw mats and palm leaves, fed on grains and roots. Some of them, from a sentiment of humility, browsed with the flocks on the grass of the fields. They washed their bodies in case of sickness only. The first rule of monastic life was absolute submission to the abbot who ruled the community. A monk received an order to water every day a stick planted in the earth; at the end of three years the stick sent forth branches and leaves. Thus God glorified the virtue of obedience.

Those who did not find this discipline sufficiently hard lived absolutely alone in grottoes and abandoned quarries. Such were called hermits; they were the most highly esteemed. The legends of St. Paul the Hermit, of St. Anthony, of St. Hilary became as popular as those of the martyrs. They drove away demons, healed the sick, and raised the dead. Their charity extended to the animals who were the companions of their solitude. One of them shared his repast with a she-wolf; another restored sight to blind lions' whelps. St. Paul was fed by a raven; when he died two lions hollowed his grave with their claws. The austerity of these ascetics equaled that of the fakirs of India. St. Simon Stylites ate but once a week, and not at all during Lent. He remained thirty years chained on top of a column, assuming the most fatiguing posture; sometimes he passed days in bending his body and straightening it again, each time lowering his head as far as his feet. A spectator counted twelve hundred and forty-four repetitions of this gesture. Women were not allowed to approach his column; he did not even permit his mother to see him; only when he learned that she was dead he prayed for the repose of her soul.

The asceticism of the monks of the Thebaid is regarded to-day as an unwholesome aberration of mind. Art and literature make an apotheosis of the flesh, and that will last until it produces a reaction of disgust, as under the lower Roman Empire.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.

THE REV. S. A. BARNETT.

Contemporary Review, London, April.

"THEY have Moses and the Prophets" will not be urged against the Eastern nations at the Day of Judgment. Their absence should be remembered in the day of criticism. The Indians, the Chinese, and the Japanese have had no Moses to tell them of the holy God, whose voice is in the thunder which rends the mountains, in the gentle breath of conscience, or in the law which giveth wisdom unto the simple. They have had no prophets who have convinced them of sin, and told them of a golden age in the future. If their standard of morality is not that of Western nations, who have inherited Jewish teaching, their loss should be held in remembrance by their accusers.

Their most weighty accusers are naturally Christian missionaries, a body of men and women not always wise, not always fit for the work they have chosen, but, as a rule, setting an example of upright conduct, of duty, and of service.

But the missionaries do not succeed. The best among them:

would be the first to acknowledge the fact. Those who preach "conversion" get, perhaps, the adhesion of outcasts, who adopt Christianity as a last resort. Those who are content to teach the schools, and serve the poor, and nurse the sick, create a respect for their own devotion to duty, which, if it does not end in the profession of Christianity, is yet the soil out of which, in time, Christianity best grows.

All together, working in their different ways, the missionaries may be able to count up a considerable number of converts. Their more thoughtful leaders will not, however, claim that the harvest is good, when quantity and quality are both considered.

The causes of failure are numerous. Some may obviously be remedied. The class of men sent out as missionaries might be higher, even if this meant that the number would be smaller. The men needed are those trained to think—well-read in the history and literature of the countries, and above all, men with faith to have patience. The best missionaries are those who go out to prepare the way, and expect to see no fruit of their labors. Other causes of failure might also be modified, but there is one cause of failure which may be more fruitful than any, to which I would draw particular attention. Indians, Chinese, and Japanese need to know Moses and the Prophets as part of their Christian teaching. The missionaries do not, as a rule, lay sufficient stress on this knowledge.

Through many avenues the Eastern world is being taught the majesty of law. The results of scientific teaching penetrate even to the centre of India and China, and gradually everyone is learning that cause and effect are indissolubly united. Germs of thought, like germs of disease, pass through the world no one knows how. All men, Eastern and Western, are yielding their minds to scientific methods of thinking, and the idea of law as universal and omnipotent is gaining ground. The steam-engine has been often described as the greatest missionary. Wherever the steam-engine reaches, the minds of men become more actively observant. Under such like influences the Eastern world is turning from fancies to consider facts, and tracing fact to fact, to accept the reign of law. Moses is needed to teach the people that the God of righteousness speaks through unchangeable law; that truth is His service, and that every liar is a traitor who must be punished.

The East waits for Moses and the Prophets, but to each of the three great peoples of the East these teachers must come in somewhat different forms and in somewhat different relations to one another.

The Indian has dignity and grace of manner, but he wants principle, and, as a people, they need to be convinced of sin, and to be shown that the self-indulgence which lies behind many of their religious customs, is against a law which has God on its side. A voice telling them of fire and sword, of pain and shame, must rouse them from their apathy. An image-breaker, stern as Mohammed, must break up the customs they have worshiped. They need Moses and the Prophets.

The Chinese are not without principle, and they have a solidity of character which enables them to go bravely to the end; but their higher life is buried beneath official slavery; they have no interest in humanity; little of that aspiration which is the measure of being. They need a prophet like Moses, to tell them of a promised land within their reach. They need a prophet who will tell of the pleasures of freedom, of better houses, better food, longer life, the joy of living and of growing which holds among other people. The Christ, who came to establish a kingdom on earth, must first be preached. When once they have been started in search of better things, "their reach will soon be beyond their grasp," and then they will hear gladly of Heaven.

The Japanese are frivolous: they are fast becoming Christians, but they show more interest in Jesus Christ than devotion to Him as the revelation of God. They, too, need Moses and the Prophets, lest they become Christian atheists, follow-

ers, indeed, of Christ as a man and a teacher, but without the knowledge of God whose image Christ is. It is not given to one man, or even to one generation, to sow and to reap. It may be enough if in one generation we preach Moses and the Prophets to the East, and leave to our children the welcome given to those who bring the Gospel of Peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY CLAY AS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

MARY PARKER FOLLETT.

New England Magazine, Boston, May.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been written about Henry Clay, his Speakership has been neglected. It was overshadowed by his later career. Such accounts as we have of Clay as Speaker are based mainly upon reminiscences and hearsay rather than records. It has been my purpose to supplement the personal narrative by use of the Congressional journals and debates. I hope to be able to show that Henry Clay was the first political Speaker.

The choice of Clay as Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1811, marks a great change in the spirit of the American people—a change, first, in the objects of their national system; and, secondly, in the parliamentary methods by which those objects were attained.

The new principles set forth during Clay's long service were, first, the increase of the Speaker's parliamentary power; secondly, the retention of his personal influence; and, thirdly, the establishment of his position as legislative leader. As a presiding officer, Clay, from the first, showed that he considered himself not the moderator, but the leader of the House. His object was clearly and expressly to govern the House as far as possible. In this he succeeded to an extent never before or since equaled by a Speaker of the House. Clay was the boldest of Speakers. He made no attempt to disguise the fact that he was a political officer. He allowed no opportunity to escape of expressing his attitude on subjects before the House. When, in 1812, the repeal of Non-Intercourse came up, instead of simply giving his casting-vote with the Nays, he took occasion to express "the pleasure he felt in having opportunity to manifest his decided opposition to the measure." He was the first Speaker, and one of very few to vote when his vote could make no difference in the result. He was often very arbitrary. When Mr. Winthrop became Speaker, Clay gave him this advice:

Decide promptly, and never give the reasons for your decisions. The House will sustain your decisions, but there will always be men to cavil and quarrel over your reasons.

Clay's conception of the Speakership was too wide for the parliamentary-law canons of his time. He took the means which would most easily and quickly accomplish his end. With a fearless nature and abundant faith in himself, he was heedless of consequences. An instance of this is seen in his manner of stopping debate on the declaration of war, May 29, 1812. Randolph had the floor. He was first informed by the Speaker that he could not proceed unless he submitted a motion to the House. Randolph complied with this requirement, and again started to debate the question. Again he was interrupted by the ruling that there could be no debate until the House had consented to consider the proposition. The House took its cue and refused consideration; and Randolph, the thorn in the flesh of the majority, was thus thrust from the floor.

Clay's success in ruling the House was not due simply to the fact that he realized the parliamentary power of his office, but more to his quickness in using his position so as to influence the mind of the House. Thus the duty of stating the question

in the confusion of debate was one particularly suited to Clay's gifts. Mr. Winthrop says of him:

He was no painstaking student of parliamentary law, but more frequently found the rules of his governance in his own instinctive sense of what was practicable and proper than in "Hatsell's Precedents," or "Jefferson's Manual."

It is true that no decision of Henry Clay was ever reversed by the House; but it is not true, as his biographers tell us, that harmony was the chief characteristic of his service. The House was "harmonious," not because it always agreed with the Speaker, but because he usually mastered it.

In accepting the Speakership, Clay never expected to deny himself the right to vote and to exercise his unrivaled talents as a persuasive orator. Many of Clay's biographers assert that he frequently left the Chair when affairs were not going as he wished, in order that he might give a new character to proceedings. A careful search in the "Journals and Debates of Congress," however, reveals no evidence of his speaking when the House was not in Committee of the Whole, where the Speaker has the status of a private member, and may both speak and vote as he pleases. There Clay virtually employed his prestige as Speaker on most important measures that came up. This precedent established the tradition that a party in putting a leader in the Chair does not deprive itself of his services on the floor.

Other Speakers have been potent in the Chair; and others, as Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Reed, have made speeches from the floor. But no other Speaker has so combined the functions of moderator, member, and leader. Clay often at once framed the policy of the House, designated the man who should guide proceedings from the Chair, and himself took the management and control of the debate. It was virtually understood that important measures should be discussed in Committee of the Whole in order that Clay's voice should not be lost.

Clay's use of the Speakership satisfied the House. Cries of tyrant and despot, so often raised of late, were not then heard. His enemies found nothing in his conception of the Speakership to denounce, and his friends considered it a special claim to admiration.

THE RAISIN INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA.

T. GOODMAN.

Overland Monthly, San Francisco, May.

THE picking of raisin grapes requires more care, and is a slower operation than the gathering of other varieties. The clusters, cut from the vine carefully, one by one, all imperfections and bad berries trimmed off, are then arranged regularly on the trays, so that all will have a fair exposure to the sun. If heaped, or overlying each other in the least, the drying of the under bunches will be greatly retarded.

To make good raisins the grapes should undergo a kind of fermentation in the first stage of curing, which gives them a puffed appearance, and fills the air with a pleasant fragrance. From 90° to 100° in the shade is the temperature most favorable for this process. After the fermentation has ceased, and the grapes have taken on the shrivelled appearance characteristic of raisins, the sun can do them no harm, however hot.

To facilitate the drying, and render it uniform, the trays are reversed after three or four days, in order that the trays to the northward may be exposed to the south. When the upper side has become well cured, which may be anywhere from a week to two weeks, the raisins are turned. The reverse side does not require as strong exposure as the other.

The total time of curing varies greatly—from ten days, or less, in hot weather, to a month or more under unfavorable conditions. Raisins cured in about fifteen days are the best.

When the bulk of the raisins is properly cured the work of taking them up is begun. For this purpose the trays are collected and piled in stacks of fifty or more, and sweat-boxes, each holding about one hundred pounds when filled, placed

alongside them. Three grades are usually made—extra fine bunches for Dehesa, or Imperial Clusters; ordinary bunches for London Layers; and imperfect bunches and loose berries to be run through the stemmer. Bunches not sufficiently dried are laid on the trays and exposed to the sun again.

Those put in the sweat-boxes are never uniformly dried, some being over-cured, and some not cured quite enough. To equalize them and soften the stems, which are very brittle when taken from the trays, they are placed in a cool room and allowed to remain for a certain period, during which the stems become flexible, and the under-cured raisins impart their excess of moisture to the over-dried ones, the operation resulting in a perfect uniformity throughout the whole mass, and a moist softness and elasticity to be gained by no other means. The raisins, at this stage, undergo some completing and crowning process, not fully understood, accompanied by the emission of a fragrance of indescribable richness. This equalizing—or sweating as it is commonly called—is one of the most essential operations in raisin-making, and it should last ten days at the very least. Haste to get the crop to market has led to a neglect of this necessary process, much to be regretted. Raisins are purposely over-dried, taken directly from the field, steamed and packed immediately. A continuance of this practice will do incalculable harm to the raisin industry.

A few extensive growers pack their own crops, but the bulk of the packing is now done by establishments organized especially for the purpose. These ordinarily buy the raisins in the sweat-boxes, but in some instances they purchase the crop upon the vines, picking and curing it themselves. The packing-houses are mostly located in the towns. Some of them employ more than five hundred hands. Women and girls come to the town from all directions during the packing season, parties of them renting houses or living, gipsy-like, in tents.

There are few brighter or more animated scenes than a raisin packing-house in full operation. The women pick the layers or choice goods, and the amount that each one earns depends on her taste and dexterity. Earnings range from \$1.25 to \$3.00 a day.

The raisins are then pressed and slid into the packing-boxes. They are made in three sizes, quarter, half, and whole boxes, holding respectively, five, ten, and twenty pounds. The last is always understood when speaking of a box of raisins, the others one-half and quarter boxes. The top layer is surrounded with ornamental paper in addition to the plain white. The packer's label is placed over this, the printed cover nailed on, the edges nicely trimmed, and the box is ready for market.

Less care is required with loose raisins; and it is here that the greatest improvement has been made on the Spanish method of packing. A combined stemmer and grader has been perfected by which large quantities are handled with very little labor. The raisins are fed from a hopper into the space between a woven-wire cylinder revolving within a larger cylinder of the same material, where they are broken from their stems; they then fall into a fanning-mill by which the stems and dirt are blown away, after which they pass through a series of screens that grade them into as many different sizes as are desired. The better grades of loose raisins are packed in boxes with paper and labels, giving them an appearance nearly as attractive as that of layers; the inferior qualities are generally shipped in sacks.

The cost of labor prevents California from competing with Spain in some of the niceties of the raisin business. It would not pay us to trim and nurse the grapes upon the vines, in order to secure perfect bunches and large berries, nor to handle the clusters by the stems only. But with the exception of such fancy work, comparison with our great rival will be all in favor of California. Our grapes are more meaty, and have a richer flavor, and our raisins are better cured, and will keep twice as long without deteriorating.

Books.

CANON AND TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Dr. Francis Buhl, Ordinary Professor of Theology at Leipzig. Translated by Rev. John MacPherson, A.M. 8vo, pp. 259. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. 1892.

[Considerable personal interest attaches itself to the present work. The author is the successor of the late Professor Delitzsch, of Leipzig. The latter was undeniably the German theologian best known in foreign countries, and counted his pupils in all the lands of Christendom. His spirit and point of view were unique. With a most profound reverence for the Scriptures as the Word of God, he united a keen, searching criticism of their origin and history as human compositions. So strongly were these two characteristics blended that even his pupils sometimes could not solve the psychological enigma in their teacher's position. Naturally, the theological world everywhere was on the *qui vive* to learn whether his mantle had fallen on worthy shoulders. Especially was this the case since the Saxon Government apparently could not find a suitable man in Germany, but took a Dane from the University of Copenhagen. With this work he makes his bow to the theological world, and we have reason to be satisfied with his effort. The book is a real contribution to a subject that stands in sore need of further investigation by just such men as Buhl. In many respects it is superior even to the similar Dutch work of Wildeboer.]

THE history of the canon and text of the Old Testament naturally falls into two sections, the one treating of the Palestinian and Babylonian Canons, found in the current Hebrew Bibles, and accepted by Protestants, and, secondly, the Alexandrian or Greek Canon of the Septuagint, including the Apocrypha, and accepted by the Roman Catholic Church. The Old Testament Canon has a history of gradual formation and acceptance not unlike that of the New Testament books. It was not accepted by any single body, such as the great Synagogue, which, according to recent reliable researches, has been proved to be a myth, nor was the Canon adopted at any certain one date. The beginning of Canon-formation goes back to the days of Ezra, at whose side stood Nehemiah, where, in the second half of the fifth century before Christ, "the Book of the Law" was declared to be canonical among the returned Jews. Whether any portion of the Law was recognized as canonical before the days of the Exile is a much discussed problem, but the answer belongs to the sphere of Isagogics. The first known official recognition of "the Book of the Law" dates from the era of Ezra and Nehemiah. At this period no mention is made of any other writings outside of the Pentateuch. It is indeed certain that during and after the Exile, the writings of the prophets were eagerly studied in Israel, but a settled code of prophetic writings could, at that time, not yet have existed, since the spirit of prophecy was yet active in Israel. The further fact that the Samaritans had adopted also the Law shows that at that time only these books were officially accepted as canonical.

The acceptance of a prophetic Canon came later. Passages like 1 Macc. 4, 46; 9, 27; 14, 41 show that the Jews of the Greek period knew themselves to be a people without prophets; that the spirit of prophecy had disappeared. This must naturally lead to the formation of a prophetic Canon, a collection of both the prophetic books proper and of the historic-prophetic books, to constitute a second group of sacred writings. From the Prologue of the Book of Sirach (Ecclesiasticus) we learn that such a prophetic canon was generally accepted in the beginning of the second century before Christ, and from the same book we learn that this collection included exactly the prophetic books now embraced in the Hebrew Canon, Cf. 44, 16-49, 13. No mention is made of the canonization of the Hagiographa at this time, not even in 2 Macc. 2, 13. The passage in Sirach, however, mentions "other writings" beside the Law and the Prophets. These are no doubt our Hagiographa. Just exactly when these were accepted as Canonical is uncertain; or rather it is certain that they all did not receive this acceptance at the same time, and that concerning some of them, as the book Koheleth, there were discussions and arguments even after the birth of Christ among Jewish scholars. These books were accepted gradually and each one on its own merits, and not altogether as a group. At an early date they were cited as canonical by the writers in Israel. In Philo's works there are references to nearly all the Old Testament books with the exception of Ezekiel, Daniel, and the five Megilloth. The New Testament confirms the conclusions drawn from the Sirach passage. In the New Testament writings, the Law and the Prophets are quoted again and again; while the Hagiographa are used comparatively rarely. Altogether there are 275 citations in the New Testament taken from the Old. Over against the Alexandrian Canon, which admitted of the Greek Apoc-

rapha in addition to the Hebrew or Palestinian Canon, it is noteworthy that the New Testament never makes any use, direct or indirect, of these additional writings, although in a great many cases the Septuagint translation is preferred by the New Testament writers to the direct translation of the Hebrew. However, at the New Testament period, the Old Testament Canon was practically complete, as is seen from such passages as Luke 24, 44. This position is confirmed by other writings of this period, especially by the so-called Ezra Apocalypse, dating from the close of the first Christian century. In this the historical number of twenty-four books of the Palestinian Canon is completely recognized. The other testimony to the same effect is the instructive work of Josephus "Against Apion," where, i. 8, the same fact is stated, although in a somewhat different way. Practically the tradition of twenty-two books sometimes given, when properly understood, implies only a different arrangement of the twenty-four books. With these statements the experts of the Talmuds, the Midrashim, and other later Jewish writers fully agree. As a result it can be stated that the third group of Old Testament writings, which in the days of Sirach were yet *in suspensio* was already recognized as canonical before the days of Christ and the New Testament, although as to the exact manner and time of this process the full details are not known. All doubts on the matter were removed by the Synod of Jamnia, at the end of the first Christian century, when the canon in its three parts was officially and solemnly ratified. In the enlarged shape as accepted by the Greek or Hellenistic Jews of Egypt the canon passed over to the early Christian Church and then to the Roman Catholic. By critical processes and the investigation of the history of the sacred books the Reformers reestablished the canonical authority in Christianity of the original Palestinian collection of Sacred Writings.

The history of the Old Testament text is even more unique than that of the New Testament, and only a beginning has been made in the solution of the text-critical problems of the former, especially its relation to the Septuagint translation. Of the manner and method by which the present authorized Hebrew text received its shape and form very little is known. The modern but widely spread theory that all the manuscripts go back to one archetypal manuscript prepared as such is undoubtedly correct. That this manuscript was prepared in an arbitrary manner and for apologetical purposes is a view without foundation. Jewish tradition acknowledges the existence of various readings in the Hebrew text. In the department of Old Testament textual criticism there are yet worlds to conquer.

EXPOSÉ DE THÉOLOGIE SYSTÉMATIQUE. By Professor A. Gretillat. Paris: Fischbacher. 1888-91. Four volumes.

[This work has even a greater representative than individual importance. It is the greatest work which the French Protestantism of Switzerland has produced in this department, and in respect to its spirit and scientific value here fully holds the rank which the commentaries of Godet do in the exegetical field. The Protestant scholars of French Switzerland represent a much more conservative type of theology than those of France proper. Among the latter the advanced and radical views current in Germany and Holland have found ready and often zealous advocates. The Swiss scholars are not blind *laudatores temporis acti*; but while substantially adhering to the positive position of the Evangelical Church, they have open hearts and eyes for new light on old truths. No better representatives of these methods and manners could be found than the elder Godet and Gretillat. The massive works of the latter have just been completed by the publication of the second volume, covering the subjects of Apologetics and Canonicity. The first, third, and fourth volumes had appeared earlier. The whole is the only solid and exhaustive presentation of systematic theology from a positive position published in the French language. In its Church it holds the rank which Hodge does in the Presbyterian. Its character and spirit are reflected in the few extracts that follow.]

IN the elucidation of the doctrine of God, both the extremes, represented by Rousseau and Ritschl, must be avoided, according to which it is either impossible to know God at all, or it is possible to know Him entirely through nature and without Revelation. God's essence and attributes must from this point of view be determined by the teachings of Scriptures. The view, however, that the essence of God is "Holiness," as is taught also by Godet, cannot be sustained. Rather the Johannine word that "God is Love" expresses the true definition of God. According to the Scriptures, God cannot at all be conceived or understood except as the Triune. The doctrine of the Trinity can be most clearly deduced even without taking into consideration the historical Christ. This is so much the case that, in connection with the doctrine of the Trinity, the fundamentals of Christ's Person must be elucidated. *L'état du Logos préexistant dans le sein*

de la Trinité. It is then only necessary, after establishing the doctrine of the Trinity, to show the identity of the Second Person in the Godhead with the historical Christ. Accordingly, too, the *opera ad extra* and the *opera ad intra* must be treated in detail, not usually accorded them in modern treatises. The attributes of God are divided into physical and moral.

In the consideration of cosmology, it is necessary to introduce the subjects by a discussion of the *actes antéhistoriques*. Predestination, according to the doctrine of Calvin, does not belong to these, and must be discarded. While acknowledging fully the motive of Luther and Calvin to give all the honor to God, yet he says that *la foi n'est pas un don* (Rom. II.) does not "*déclarer mais constater*" the difference in the decrees of God.

On the subject of creation (Genesis I.) he favors the restitutional interpretation, as this removes the greatest number of difficulties and brings the Biblical records in closest connection with the researches of the Natural Sciences, and also gives us a reason for the presence of death in the Preadamitic period. In all of the topics, however, in which, as in some of these mentioned, it is possible to attain light without the aid of Revelation, the Scriptural proof alone is conclusive. Natural theology is of value and worth only in so far as it prepares for and is corroborated by Revealed Theology.

The centre of a system of theology must be the Soteriology, and here again the *préparation du Salut* is of great importance. The current conception of the Scriptural ideas of the origin of the Family and the State are strengthened by closer study of the Bible. The same is true of the economy of Salvation as historically unfolded by prophecy in Israel. The person and deeds of Christ are the basis of Soteriology in accordance with the traditional scheme of the Prophetic office, the Priestly office, the Royal office. The Vicarious atonement is Scriptural teaching. The doctrine of the Church, and of the Sacraments, are directly dependent on this doctrine of the Royal office. The Church can be called the agent of the Royal Christ. The Holy Supper is a participation of the faithful in the spiritual and physical blessings which emanate from this glorified Person of Christ as an act of communion with Christ. It is an act instituted by Christ Himself which is obligatory on all the members of the Church until His return, and in it, through the natural elements of bread and wine, a saving, or healing grace (*une grâce salutaire*) is gained in a supernatural way (*façon*).

FARMING CORPORATIONS. By Wilbur Aldrich. 12mo, pp. 255. New York: W. Aldrich & Co. 1892.

[Mr. Aldrich, who, in the dedication of his book, declares that his father and himself belong to the class of American Farmers, here undertakes to show them and other producers how to organize themselves successfully after the example of the successful; how themselves to manage the wealth created by their own labor; and how to retain the proceeds of their exertions long enough to make their own bargain for the comforts they wish to get in exchange, and to determine upon the distribution of the surplus. The plan by which the author hopes to obtain these noble and desirable ends is for farmers to join forces in great corporations, and thereby practice great economies, and obtain large opportunities for development. A great deal of thought has been given by Mr. Aldrich to the pros and cons of his plan. He has elaborated its details minutely, and the details here explained are the elaboration of a practical man, and not of a mere theorist. The scheme covers no narrow field, for within that field are included the applications of the scheme to, among many other things, the woolen industry, the clothing trade, leather manufacturing, iron industry, negro associations, the ocean fisheries, arid-land associations, hydraulic basins, city farming corporations, revival of canals, the true use of cities, and farming corporation banking. Without passing any opinion on the efficacy and practicability of the scheme—or perhaps we ought to say schemes—invented and recommended by Mr. Aldrich, it is safe to say that all farmers can peruse with profit his readable and stimulating book. We give the author's observations about the system of river improvements recommended by him, and about great cities.]

It will have been perceived that the gigantic system of river improvement outlined is not at all directed towards making cities, but towards improving the country. As to cities, they will decline both relatively and absolutely. The momentum of their development has even now carried them beyond the reason of their being. They are dead-weights on industry, fostered in the past by an unscientific trade. They are not only so, but positive hindrances of a most vicious kind. Government improvements of the Mississippi are now made subservient to the interests of the city of New Orleans. The interests of an empire are disregarded for the selfish interests of that city in confining the channel of the river within one set of banks, so that its commerce may all be forced to pass within reach of her tariff. Furthermore, river improvement and canals are ruinously

antagonized by the railroads everywhere. Moreover, in the case of the Mississippi, the railways that run parallel to the river and terminate at New Orleans can, under present conditions, entirely stop river transportation.

The Associations of the great valley, however, would have no sympathy with the selfishness of any of these interests. They would have their trading-stations where it would be most convenient to trade. New Orleans and all those other stations, Ship Island, Morgan City, and the rest, would probably not grow larger in the aggregate than they are now, by the tendency of eastern or western associations to trade to the mouths of the Mississippi. That trade, in so far as it might be the trade of the East with the West, would pass its mouths, without filling the stomachs of traders there. Montreal, Oswego, Buffalo, and all other lake and river ports, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are probably much larger than there would be the slightest need of. If they could not become healthy industrial centres of associations, they would probably decline in population in spite of the fruitful commerce that would pass their gates. That commerce would be carried on in the interest of the people engaged in it, not in order to make millionaires in lake or river or any other cities. Moreover, it would not be carried on by millionaires, but by associated people. These remarks apply to every overgrown commercial city throughout the country and throughout the world.

These cities have become the leeches of commerce as well as industry, even as the speculators that conduct their exploitations therein are robbers who levy their tariff at the gateways of trade, just so far as they are more than necessary and adequate means to facilitate trade. It is only another example of the end, by abuse, becoming subservient to the means, instead of the contrary. It is just as the methods of litigation become, and remain, the principal subjects of litigation, for which the litigant pays such extravagant amounts, and on account of which he fails to secure his rights. Technicalities usurped the place of merits, quibbles usurped the place of rights. Such abuses growing up out of necessities grew up naturally. They date their decline from the awakening to their enormities. Evolution, blind, allows their growth. Evolution, becoming conscious, brushes them aside as we do the mosquito that sucks our blood.

Cities are not entirely excrescences. There are points at which trade branches, and where means are necessary to facilitate its changes of direction. Villages, however, are sufficient for all legitimate commercial purposes, where whole cities, are, vulture-like, gathered together over the corpses of industry and commerce. The trade that goes through them is killed and eaten, so far as the producers, to whom alone it is legitimately necessary, are concerned.

The fair trade of industrial corporations, such as the plan under consideration would create, would be well done by thousands of fairly paid agents of the producers themselves, where now millions of commercial men and their dependents, who know nothing of the necessities of people to trade with each other, grow abnormally wealthy, performing no real service to civilization or to mankind.

Cities are not required for trade, are not required for workshops, are not required for markets. We need not deplore the loss of cities because they are pleasant to live in. The cities are great deserts of solitude and wildernesses, in which poor human beings lose themselves from all human companionship, affection, and love, for lifetimes. Hermits abound in New York, and recluses are all along the solidest built streets. Would a criminal hide, he is more secure in London than in the Dismal Swamp.

RHYMES AFLOAT AND AFIELD. William T. James, Author and Publisher. Toronto.

THIS little volume contains about seventy—all short—poems, many of which have already appeared in print. The measure flows easily, the sentiments are admirable, and the language well chosen. A sample verse, which we select from "The Cruise of the *Will-o'-the-Wisp*" (a sailor's yarn), must suffice for an indication of the poet's style:

It's gone ten year since the *Will-o'-the-Wisp*
(A schooner well-found an' taut an' trim),
In ballast sailed with the weather crisp
(Jim Jones was the skipper—ye 've 'eard o' him),
For sev'ral ports of this Northern Sea—
A smuggling cruise such as used to be.
She carried seven uv a crew all told:
The skipper, mate, an' two boys an' me,
A Roosian Finn an' a wench as bold
As ever follered a man to sea.
She was the cap'n's niece—an orphan lass;
In my opinion A i she'd class.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee of the House and Senate, was passed by the House on May 4—yeas, 185; nays, 28. It had already passed the Senate—yeas, 30; nays, 15. The next day the President signed it, "after a conference with Secretary Blaine, Secretary Foster, and Attorney-General Miller."

A dispatch from Washington, published in last Sunday's papers, states that the Chinese Minister filed a formal protest against the bill before it became a law, and quotes the Minister's reasons for objecting to the bill, as follows:

First, it renews the Scott Law of 1888; second, it deprives the Chinese of the right of bail in habeas corpus cases; third, it requires a registration of Chinese laborers, which it is practically impossible for them to comply with. They must all prove by white witnesses that they are lawfully entitled to be in the United States, and as the first exclusion law was passed in 1882, every Chinaman must produce before the Collector of Internal Revenue a white witness who knew him ten years ago, and can swear that he was in the United States at that time.

The law, the Minister says, leaves the issuance of the certificate of registration entirely to the discretion of the revenue officer, and provides no way of compelling him to do justice to the Chinaman. He must register and produce his evidence in the district where he lives. His white witness may be 3,000 miles away. Senators who have carefully examined the bill announced in the Senate that its practical effect would be to compel all Chinese laborers to leave the United States within the year fixed for the registration.

The Minister says that these features of the bill are in direct violation of the treaty of 1880, which guarantees to Chinese laborers in the United States the treatment of the subjects of the most favored nations. He further says that the treaty of 1880 was agreed to by China at the express request of the Government of the United States, which sent three of its most distinguished citizens to Peking, to ask for it.

In a dispatch from Philadelphia, May 7, it was stated that an important secret conference of influential Chinamen from several States was held in that city last week, and that the situation from the Chinese point of view was seriously discussed. The following quotation was made from the *Mung Gee*, the San Francisco Chinese weekly:

Our country has at last awakened to the fact that its children and their paternal and ancestral gods have been unduly imposed upon. Why does not our motherland do likewise to the unbelieving American race? But the time is coming when our rights must be respected. The father [Chinese Emperor] has asserted his willingness to listen to the appeal of his children, and when we have all done our duty properly the edict will go forth prohibiting relations of any kind between China and the United States. American capital will be driven from our native land, ships will not be allowed to land in our ports, and, in fact, we will erect another wall, in a commercial sense; but then there are provisions which must be abided by. If we ask our home Government to enforce these restrictions, it is made imperative upon every Chinaman to return to his native heath. If anyone has not the means, proper transportation will be provided for him; and, be it well understood by all, in case this action is taken by our Government and we acquiesce in all its provisions, he who disregards the order to leave the country criminalizes himself in the eyes of the all-seeing Ministry, and will, in case he treads the flowery walks later in life, do so at the risk of losing his head. See that your thoughts and actions are well weighed, have your meetings well attended and conducted with the utmost secrecy, and in due time success must come to our cause, and retaliation be the watchword on our banners.

New York Sun (Dem.), May 10.—Minister Yin presented his case strongly in Washington, and his reasoning was none the less effective because he refrained from any allusion to the probability of the adoption of a retaliatory policy by China in the event of his words being disregarded or of the adoption of further unfriendly measures by Congress. We must, under the circumstances, respect the comportment of the Peking Government, and we must commend the careful diplomacy of Minister Yin. We now call Minister Yin's attention to the fact that his Government cannot properly take any offense from the recent action of our Government upon the question of Chinese immigration. The act of Congress that has now become law does not contain the obnoxious

and treaty-breaking provisions that were incorporated in the Geary Bill. It may not be wholly satisfactory to China in every respect; but those provisions of the original House bill against which Minister Yin offered special argument do not exist in the law as it now stands, and there is no doubt that the representations he made to our Government were influential in securing such changes as were required by justice and international comity. The policy of the new law bears a very close resemblance to the Exclusion Law, which has been enforced for the past ten years, and which was acceptable to the Chinese Government. Minister Yin is an accomplished diplomatist, and a faithful upholder of the rights of his great and powerful country.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), May 5.—A great many correspondents are asking why there is such a determined opposition to Chinese immigration among the members of Congress. Hasn't it always been our boast, they say, that this country is an asylum for all the oppressed peoples of the earth, and if so is there any immediate reason why we should repudiate our policy? The answer is easily found. In earlier days there were room and work for all who cared to come. That time has gone by, and now there is hardly work enough to supply our laboring class with living wages. The skilled workman can always find a place, but the unskilled so crowd the labor market that competition is well-nigh ruinous. The Chinese are, in many respects, a very undesirable element. They do not learn our language, they know nothing about our institutions, take no interest in them whatever, and come here for the sole purpose of laying up money enough to return with a competency to their native land. In other words, they give nothing, but drain us to the extent of their ability. Since, therefore, there is too little work to supply the demand, Congress puts the bars up and keeps out an increasing multitude who will take what they can get to a foreign shore and enjoy it there. That is one reason, but there are others. It is a grave question and should be openly and fairly discussed.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), May 7.—The passage and signing of the barbarous Chinese Exclusion Bill came in very pat with the missionary meeting of the Methodist General Conference at Omaha yesterday, and the occasion was not lost for addressing some very plain words to the politicians who passed the law, and the President who approved it. And it is to be remembered that the Methodist speakers simply expressed the sentiments of all the religious bodies in the country. The others will, no doubt, be equally outspoken on the subject when they come to pass upon it officially. The assertion made yesterday that "our mission in China is greatly impeded by this law" is just as true of Presbyterian and Congregationalist and Baptist missions as it is of Methodists. The latter may have been a little more impetuous and unparliamentary than Mr. Harrison's own denomination will be in referring to the matter, yet there are thousands of Presbyterians who will agree with the utterance of Dr. Edwards: "This is a sop to the steerages of the vessels that are being unloaded at the Battery. It is a political question, and that is why our noble Senators and our most unimpeachable President complete the iniquitous proceedings." When a Senator, Mr. Harrison spoke and voted on the Chinese question like a civilized man. As candidate for the Presidency, he had to repudiate the most honorable part of his record. As candidate for renomination, he has to put his name to a law which is in flagrant violation of a treaty which was properly described by an excited Methodist yesterday as "an outrage on civilization," and which, moreover, will subject hundreds of Americans in China to the gravest perils.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), May 7.—The Methodist General Conference yesterday got into a great state of mind over this question; but the Republican candidate

for President this year will be nominated at Minneapolis, not at Omaha; and that's what's the matter. It is a bit of practical politics, not a question of sentiment; a matter of expediency, not of right; of getting votes, not of doing justice. The imitation gold leaf is coming off the present high-toned National Administration in great patches. Its pretensions to superiority over those which have preceded it can no longer be maintained.

Toledo Blade (Rep.), May 7.—The anger of our Methodist brethren is simply because they fear the new law will lead to retaliation by the Chinese Government, and the exclusion of our missionaries from China. If the alternative is this, or allowing uncounted hordes of pestiferous Chinese to pour into this country, the choice of every patriotic American should be to exclude the latter at any cost.

Washington Evening Star (Ind.), May 6.—For the ancient empire with its traditions of immemorial civilization, with its splendid although too conservative industry, thoughtful Americans have profound respect. It might have been better long ago to have settled this whole question at issue by diplomacy. A treaty, where both nations concur in a policy, is, if practicable, always to be preferred to the municipal law of one of the Powers concerned. But the treaty has not been obtained—the necessity for action was absolute and imminent, and the right policy, because the unavoidable policy, was, under all circumstances, pursued by this Government. The action taken need not preclude the continuance of amicable relations and the final adjustment by treaty of the points raised between the United States and China.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), May 5.—If there are differences between the Caucasian and the Chinese so great as to justify us in preventing the latter from mingling with the former, then the same reasons exist in a still stronger degree for the exclusion of the African, and the United States should expel every negro from their domain. The real trouble with the Chinamen is not their degraded character, but their ingenuity and their industry. The white laborers of the North and West cannot compete with them, and so they are determined to keep them out of the country. The whole business is highly discreditable to what the Northern papers are so proud of boasting of as "American manhood."

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), May 7.—If China should regard the law as demanding retaliatory action a glance at our relations with the ancient empire is in order. We buy from China \$20,000,000 worth of goods annually, and sell her \$8,000,000 worth. About 130,000 Chinese live in the United States, and about 1,000 Americans live in China, nearly all missionaries, seamen, and stragglers.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), May 7.—There was considerable objection to the House bill, and some to the compromise measure which has become a law, on the ground that some features might be regarded by the Chinese Government as an infringement of the existing treaty, and might provoke that Power to discriminate against the American people in trade and other relations. It should, however, be understood that the Chinese Government is so indifferent regarding the immigration of its subjects to this country that if it had been approached in the right spirit a treaty embracing the prohibition of immigration to this country might have been negotiated. It is our treatment of the Chinese Government in regard to the whole subject, rather than the exclusion of Chinese laborers, which has incensed the Emperor and his Ministers.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), May 6.—The Chinese cannot enter at American ports. They do not come to this continent in American ships. They take passage in British ships, pay at Canadian ports a head tax of \$50 each, by which British Columbia received last year a revenue of \$800,000, and forthwith they are smuggled by Canadian connivance through woods and inland waters into the territory of

the United States. It is shown that last year of 16,000 who embarked at Victoria nine-tenths entered American States or Territories. Opium smuggling is managed in the same way and the drug comes illicitly into the United States over the same Canadian paths as bring us the Chinese. Congress may go on enacting ironclad exclusion acts against the Chinese and increasing penalties for smuggling opium. Canada will go on doing the will of England, and we shall get the Chinese and illegal opium in defiance of Congress. Great Britain will never relax her hold on the United States until the United States compels Canada to respect the laws of the United States.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), May 6.—It is obvious that the House amendment to the Senate bill, which had to be accepted as a compromise, is a most flagrant and conscienceless violation of our treaty with China. It is such a violation as no nation should be guilty of in dealing with another, no matter what the plane of the latter's civilization.

San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.), May 3.—The *Chronicle* has pointed out again and again the necessity for a system of registration and the issuance of certificates to Chinese in order to discriminate between the prior residents and the new arrivals. Nothing else can accomplish the work, for Chinese are almost as much alike as a flock of sheep, and it is practically impossible to tell them apart if they want to conceal their identity. That bail should be refused in habeas corpus cases is very clear, especially where the sureties on the bond are themselves Chinese, as is usually the case. The Chinese friends of the would-be immigrant are perfectly ready to swear themselves up to any amount, for they know that it is impossible to collect on the bond in the case of forfeiture, and perjury does not trouble them in the least.

San Francisco Argonaut (Rep.), May 2.—We who have had thirty years or more experience with the Chinaman know that he is a pagan by instinct, inheritance, and tradition; that he is humble only when he dare not be audacious; that he entertains the most sovereign and unmeasured contempt for Western civilization; and that he values education only as a means of making money a little faster and getting back to China a little sooner. We know that he is avaricious, treacherous, cruel, and lustful; that successful perjury is a cardinal virtue in his creed, and veracity a weakness to be indulged in only upon stern compulsion. But this is only one count in the indictment. The economic feature of Chinese immigration is no less serious than the moral side of the question. Chinese labor reduces the standard of wages in every branch of employment in which Chinese can compete, and it must be borne in mind that it is the cheap laborer, not the dear one, who fixes the standard of wages. It is in the cheap-labor countries, and nowhere else, that the rich grow richer and the poor poorer; that social differences crystallize into unalterable custom, and that an aristocracy develops which is aristocratic in nothing but in name, and in its contempt for those who live by honest toil. God forbid that the United States of America should ever become a cheap-labor country. It is not a valid argument in favor of the Chinese to say that immigrants from Italy, and Hungary, and Poland, and other countries in Europe are just as bad, or even worse. It is as puerile as to say that we ought not to declare quarantine against a ship with small-pox on board because Asiatic cholera or yellow fever is worse. The principle on which exclusion of Chinese is based is similar, in many respects, where pauper immigrants from other countries are concerned. There is no obligation on the United States—international, political, ethical, or charitable—to turn this country into a pauper asylum for the world, and the sooner we get over the "fatherhood-of-God-and-brotherhood-of-man" idea, the better it will be for this generation and for those which are to succeed us.

San Francisco News Letter (Dem.), April 30.—The last election demonstrated that we

[Pacific Coast people] were not nearly as earnest on the Chinese question as had been supposed. Cleveland literally forced upon Congress the most rigid exclusion act that had ever, up to that time, been suggested. Harrison was so tainted with love for the Mongolian that one of our delegates declared at Chicago that it was hopeless to try to carry California with him as the nominee. Yet, surprising to say, Cleveland was left in the lurch, whilst Harrison went through with unprecedented ease. No wonder that Senators are coming to the belief that there remains nothing in the Chinese question to conjure with on the Pacific Coast, and that they are inclined to back down in consequence. What public opinion there is in the East in regard to the Chinese, is that which is created by the churches, and of course favors the admission of the little yellow man. Why should Congressmen antagonize the churches when it has been proven that there is no party gain in their doing so?

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The vote on the River and Harbor Bill in the House of Representatives last Monday was yeas 185, nays 65; 123 Democrats voted in the affirmative and 56 in the negative; the Republicans gave 57 yeas and 6 nay votes, and of the Alliance members 5 favored the bill and 3 opposed it.

New York Sun (Dem.), May 10.—The connection is direct between the present outbreak of crazy extravagance and selfish recklessness among the Democrats of the House, and the fatal policy of Free Trade inaugurated by Mr. Cleveland's Message of 1887. For nearly five years the promoters of Clevelandism have lost no opportunity to impress upon Democrats in office and out of office the idea that the one issue for the party, the one duty before the Democracy, is the amendment of the tariff on imports, according to their notions of what such a tariff should be. Tariff reform the only issue, is Clevelandism summed up in five words. Practical questions of administration, practical economy and frugality in the expenditure of the people's money, the prudent adjustment of outlay to income, have all been subordinated to a theory of political economy, in the creed, in the propaganda, and in the political practice of these misleaders. Tariff reform the all in all; the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden obsolete; every old-fashioned idea of Democratic principles and Democratic policy superseded by the new gospel according to the Stuffed Prophet; such has been the doctrine, and certain Democrats have accepted it.

New York Tribune (Rep.), May 9.—The censure of the Republican majority in the House two years ago was to a great extent founded on misapprehension. The Tariff Bill was hidden under an avalanche of falsehood. The Elections Bill was infamously misrepresented, so persistently and boldly that many intelligent Republicans never found out what it actually was. The appropriations made by that Congress were also falsely reported; the fact was concealed that the aggregate was larger than usual only because of pensions, the building of a Navy, and the payment of obligations for which a Democratic Congress had dishonorably refused to provide. But the popular feeling, however mistaken, was nevertheless real, and it contributed much to cause the unprecedented defeat in 1890. Republican voters who believed that Representatives had done wrong did not hesitate to defeat them. Next fall we shall see whether Democratic voters are ready to punish wrong-doing when there is much better reason. It is admitted already that the appropriations by this Congress will greatly exceed those of the session of 1890. In fact, they are expected to be the greatest ever known, unless economy finds a stouter and more consistent champion than Holman, whose participation in the grab game was so pitilessly exposed by Mr. Reed.

New York Times (Ind.), May 10.—The real fact is that the extravagance of the 51st Congress entailed upon the country expenses which

its successor cannot escape, because it cannot effect a repeal of the laws which provide for them. The aggregate of the appropriation bills prepared by the committees of the House and now pending is within \$7,000,000 as great as that of the appropriation of the first session of the 51st Congress. Some of these bills are yet to pass the House, and most of them are still to be considered in the Senate, where appropriations are almost invariably increased instead of diminished. The Republicans are ready enough to resist retrenchment and to promote large appropriations, because they hope to give the impression that the responsibility belongs to their opponents. Their highest desire seems to be to force the record of this Congress in the matter of public expenditures as high as that of the famous 51st. There is, at least, one opportunity which the Democrats had, and which they have failed to avail themselves of. The River and Harbor Bill has come to be regarded as a sort of index of the spirit of Congress in the matter of extravagance and economy. It would have been possible to prepare a moderate measure every item of which could be justified by public necessity, but the usual logrolling has been resorted to, that the "pork" of public jobbery might be duly distributed to satisfy the hungry among the constituents of the members of the House. The consequence is that the River and Harbor Bill has been swollen to more than \$21,000,000, whereas it ought not to have exceeded \$15,000,000 at the outside, and every effort to cut it down has been defeated. The prospect for a record of economy to set against the extravagance of the Billion Congress is not good at present.

New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.), May 10.—The Democrats planned this raid on the Treasury, and will be held responsible for it. The bill passed yesterday by such a decisive vote will deplete the Treasury to the extent of over \$21,000,000, and a large part of this vast sum will be squandered wantonly and without reason. It is simply a steal, and the people, who are the victims, will so consider it.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), May 7.—When "Sunset" Cox, of glorious memory, was a bright particular star in the House of Representatives he used to have great fun with River and Harbor Bills. Mere improvement of a stream would not serve his turn; and he was wont to insist that they should be macadamized or paved with cobblestones.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Nearly all the delegates to the Republican National Convention have been chosen. There were Conventions last week in Connecticut, Tennessee, Illinois, California, Maryland, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, West Virginia, Wyoming, North Dakota, Delaware, Virginia, and Idaho. Illinois, the most important of these States, instructed her delegates for Harrison. Resolutions heartily endorsing the Administration were adopted in most of the other States, but the delegations were left uninstructed. In Virginia, the Convention was controlled by Mahone, and a vote being taken to test the sentiment of the body, his opposition to the President was sustained. The Idaho Republicans adopted a radical free silver resolution, and indicated their purpose to fight against Harrison's renomination. The following interesting declarations were made in California:

We believe silver equally with gold to be the money of the people, and in behalf of the farmers, laborers, and merchants of the Nation, for whom the Republican party has always labored, we demand the passage of such laws as will provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver product of the mines of the United States as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the Nation.

We demand such legislation as shall utterly prohibit all Chinese immigration to the United States.

While we abate nothing of our words of praise regarding the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, we must express our profound conviction that in the whole foreign policy of the Administration we can see traces of a master hand so long and lovingly known by all our party. We recognize again and again the man who stands in the very foremost rank of living statesmen, whose fame is worldwide, whose name is a household

word in every American home, and who is the "favorite son" of every representative in every State of the American Union—James G. Blaine.

In Wyoming two women were chosen as alternates.

Enthusiasm for Blaine ran high in all the Conventions.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly (Rep.), May 5.—It is not true that President Harrison cannot, if renominated, carry the State of New York. It is a reflection upon the people of the State to assert to the contrary. If any State in the Union is vitally concerned in the maintenance of the economic and business policy which has distinguished this Administration, it is ours. If there is any great constituency which recognizes in purity, stability, and conscientiousness in the public administration the strongest safeguards of public order and the surest fountains of public prosperity, it is found here in the Empire State. And as between Benjamin Harrison representing this administrative policy, and any of the men who are suggested as candidates in his place, this constituency, if afforded an opportunity to express its preference, would declare itself with an emphasis no less marked and overwhelming than that with which the Democratic masses of the State are condemning the methods of David B. Hill. The gentlemen who oppose General Harrison's renomination must be controlled by other than patriotic motives. Indeed that goes without saying. A campaign which has no better slogan than "Any man to beat Harrison" cannot in the nature of the case have its source in considerations of principle. Such a campaign can have but one impulse, and that is an exaggerated self-esteem joined to malice or incapacity to appreciate in others the higher and better qualities of human nature.

Baltimore American (Rep.), May 7.—The Republican party has many leaders who would make excellent Presidents, and the only ground for surprise is that there have not been more booms. This is due, probably, to the inexorable logic of the situation. Had President Harrison's Administration been an ordinary one, the Republican party would now be as confused with regard to candidates, though not with reference to principles, as the Democrats; but the President's administration of his office has been so conspicuously clean and able in all of its branches that the party turns instinctively to him to lead them again to victory. He has not only been a good President, but the best, in every sense of the word, that the country has had for nearly a generation, and it would be a most serious political plunder to make a change.

New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.), May 8.—At this moment there is only one man, apparently, in view who can prevent Mr. Harrison from being renominated. That man is James G. Blaine. It is not even necessary that he should announce himself as a candidate. All that he has to do is to refrain from discussing the Presidency, and his admirers and friends will do the rest.

New York Times (Ind.), May 7.—The Republicans of Idaho are enthusiastic for Blaine and free silver. They demand candidates for both the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency who are in favor of the free coinage of silver, and they demand Blaine as the candidate for President. It would be interesting to know what assurance they have that their candidate and their platform are in harmony.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Senator Quay's organ), May 6.—If the situation of four years ago can be reproduced, Blaine can be nominated; that is, if he does not write another letter. If a deadlock can be brought about—a contest requiring several ballots—then a movement to Blaine as the only way out of the difficulty would unquestionably stampede the Convention. It seems to be a waste of time for the Harrison opposition to talk about anyone else. McKinley could not unite the opposition. Neither could Lincoln or Sherman, unless, indeed, it could be made to appear so

strongly that Harrison could not be elected as to cause the delegates to pause. But that is not likely. Harrison has made a good President and deserves good treatment. There is but one man who stands above him in the esteem and love of the American people, and that man is James G. Blaine. Cheated out of the election for want of proper management—an election that could have been won by Quay—he has the first claim upon the Republican party. If his nomination can be brought about, well and good. But Harrison should be thrust aside for good else, and we do not believe that anyone but Blaine can do it. Unless Harrison is nominated at the outset, the logical candidate to turn to is Blaine, and Blaine, drafted into service, would not have the right to refuse. Nor do we believe that he would refuse under such circumstances.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), May 7.—The friends of the President are trying to whistle themselves past a dangerous place in the road, but there is an air of nervousness and uncertainty that has ample justification. Mr. Harrison has had the shouts in the State Conventions; his enemies are certain to turn up in the National assemblage of his party in control of a very large number of votes. The developments of the next fortnight or so will be of surpassing interest. There is a big hen on down in Washington to-day doing her best, and she may hatch out something that will necessitate the putting away of grandfather's hat on the top of grandfather's clock. The glory of its achievements may suddenly stop short "never to go again."

Albany Express (Rep.), May 7.—John Sherman is a candidate around whom every Republican interest can rally. He stands for the very best things in American life. If nominated he will sweep the country. Is there any sound assurance that General Harrison can succeed? The *Express* concedes, as everybody else concedes, that Mr. Harrison has administered the affairs of the country carefully and efficiently. But any other good Republican can do as well and could accept the nomination, moreover, without encountering the enmities which the President has created. Repeatedly the *Express* has directed attention to the fact that it has become the habit of the American people to give only one term in the Presidential office to any man, except in time of extraordinary emergency. There is no great crisis at present, and so our history impressively enforces the necessity of passing Benjamin Harrison and taking up a new man, and what man is so well fitted to administer our highest trust as John Sherman, statesman?

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph (Rep.), May 6.—The only contingency which could ensure defeat for the President would be the bringing out of Blaine as a candidate. The language used by the Secretary excludes this supposition. He did not say merely that he was not a candidate. His letter of Feb. 6 to Chairman Clarkson said: "My name will not go before the Republican National Convention for the nomination." There is no way of lifting that bar. Mr. Elkins, who was the chief manager of the movement in the 1888 Convention to nominate Blaine in spite of his protests, is now an active Harrison advocate. The renomination of the President is now a foregone conclusion as completely as any political event can be.

Detroit Journal (Rep.), May 5.—In spite of Blaine's positive refusal to be considered a candidate, there yet lingers in the hopes of many members of the Republican party a desire to believe that his word is not final; that he will yet recall his refusal and withdraw his declination. Some do not believe in his sincerity. Some profess to read another meaning between the lines. Others imagine, or hope, that circumstances have changed, and that he is not now hindered by delicate health from accepting what he declined a few months ago. In such an uncertain attitude and atmosphere prevailing in the party, doubtless many of

these delegations have been left unpledged and unhampered by instructions so as to allow them to take advantage of any of these possibilities or expectations in regard to Mr. Blaine. Were these vague and misty expectations of what may turn up at or before the Convention, found, after all, to have some substance, it would, of course, be awkward to have the delegates tethered and tied so that they could not adapt themselves to the new order of affairs. It is perfectly proper and perfectly natural to count on even this forlorn hope.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), May 5.—There is a significance to be attached to the action of those States which have sent uninstructed delegations to the Republican National Convention. But that significance is so plain as to make ridiculous the effort to conceal it by the pretense that the party managers are feeling their way in their determination to select a candidate who will have the best chance of election in November. The real purpose of the bosses is bent upon another matter. The President has in many ways disappointed the men who made him. He has not been so pliable as they had hoped and wished he might be. He has made a show, at least, of controlling his own Administration. He turned his back on Dudley the moment he crossed the threshold of the White House. He has repeatedly snubbed several prominent Senators in the distribution of the patronage. He has, on rare occasions, ignored Platt. He has poorly disguised his contempt for Quay, and he undoubtedly disappointed Clarkson, who coveted a place in the Cabinet. These men, who are the real bosses of the Republican party, are now essaying the rôle of sandbaggers toward the President. They have fastened their hands upon his throat, and they will compel him to surrender his Administration to them as the price he must pay for a second nomination from his party. They have control of the uninstructed delegations to Minneapolis, and they will use these delegates as a menace to frighten Harrison into a compliance with their terms.

St. Paul Globe (Dem.), May 6.—President Harrison would be willing to see some of the Republican Conventions do a little less in the way of endorsing his Administration if they would instruct more delegates to vote for him at Minneapolis. The New England States and about all the larger and more influential ones will come without any assurance that they will stand by Benjamin. The bosses will all be there looking eagerly for a dark horse. The President may well suspect that there is danger for him in the situation.

Washington Evening Star (Ind.), May 6.—Wyoming was the earliest of American States to give women the right of general suffrage, and did not pause there, but proceeded yesterday to take another step in advance of her contemporaries so far as the citizenship of the gentler sex is concerned; that is to say, the leading party in Wyoming did when it selected two ladies as alternate delegates to the Minneapolis Convention. The Republicans of the progressive young commonwealth seem to have thought that the best way to illustrate their faith in the full political equality of the sexes in the midst of a generation less doubting than its predecessors was to start with a pair of alternates, to be followed later by the equal distribution of party honor. Too much is not attempted at a single step.

MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS PARTY.

The Democrats of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, May 4, unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing Cleveland, and condemning in very strong terms "the project of unlimited coinage of silver dollars of less commercial value than gold dollars." The Sherman Silver Act was denounced, and its repeal was demanded.

On the same day the Michigan Democrats, at Muskegon, instructed for Cleveland and adopted a platform ignoring the silver question and declaring that the campaign ought to be fought on the tariff issue.

The Vermont Democratic Convention (Mont-

pelier, May 5) was unanimously for Cleveland, but did not instruct its delegation.

In Connecticut (New Haven, May 10) a delegation was chosen that is understood to be solid for Cleveland, although no instructions were given.

It is claimed that five of the six delegates from New Mexico (chosen at Albuquerque, May 10) are for Cleveland. The "free and unlimited silver coinage" policy was endorsed.

CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK STATE.

New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), May 5.—Eight years ago "Honest" John Kelly went to Chicago to make the nomination of Cleveland impossible by means of the argument that he could not be elected without the support of Tammany Hall. The Convention sustained the speaker who declared that Cleveland was loved for the enemies he had made, and Cleveland was nominated and elected notwithstanding the efforts of the "Honest" Kelly. Four years ago things fell out worse, but at that time circumstances were peculiarly favorable for the success of the treacheries in which the Democratic foes of Cleveland engaged. That experience will not be repeated. This time Cleveland's enemies will be beaten, not only in the Convention, but also at the polls. The party must have him as its candidate, thanks to the performances of those who have been fighting him, and thanks to the stupidity with which the party has misused its victories of 1890 and 1891. And it will have him, despite all the intrigues of his antagonists. With him it can win; every unprejudiced man can figure out success for it under his leadership, while predictions of probable success without his leadership can hardly be regarded as plausible.

Philadelphia Times (Cleveland Dem.), May 7.—The New York Democratic kickers against the action of Hill's recent snap convention started out to send a rump delegation to Chicago to contest the seats of the Hill delegation in the National Convention. Since then many have taken pause to study the logical effect of such a movement, and all who have got down to a square horizontal view of the situation have given the sensible advice—Don't! The Hill delegates from New York are entitled to represent the State in the Chicago Convention, and the Senator and his supporters should be allowed to assume the full responsibility of speaking and acting for the State in the deliberations of the body. If not strengthened by misguided opposition in their hostility to Cleveland, they could have no excuse for refusing submission to the Democratic sentiment of the whole country on the Presidential question, or for refusing to give cordial support to the nominee, whether Cleveland or another. Don't!

Richmond Times (Dem.), May 5.—We know that there is deep-seated dissatisfaction with the party government in New York and that the dissatisfied element number in its ranks many of the most illustrious Democrats living this day. We know these gentlemen complain that the party government there is no more than a corrupt organization of political thieves, who view the party as nothing but a system of machinery to be used for plunder and rapine. We know they claim to have already secured the signature of 120,000 Democrats to their demand for a new Convention, and that they further claim that this number will be raised to 200,000 before the date of that Convention. We thus know that this enormous body of Democratic voters are disgusted with their party authorities, and we know further that where so many sign there are many more equally disgusted who are restrained by considerations connected with party loyalty from actually signing. This being so, those of us who would treat the matter passionately and impartially are forced to conclude that the New York "Bolt" has assumed proportions which are not very unlike those of a "revolution," and we are compelled in all candor to say that the National Convention owes

it to itself, as well as to this vast body of Democrats, to investigate their charges and do them justice if they have been wronged.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.), May 6.—The demand for Mr. Cleveland's nomination is the logical outcome of the conviction that the tariff reform issue is the most important if not the only important issue by which the people are confronted, and that until that is settled and settled rightly it is idle to wage war on any other. The fact that in certain of the States the demand is less enthusiastic than in most of them, and that in his own State of New York there is a faction against him, does not change the fact as stated, but rather emphasizes it. For it is apparent to the dullest observer that wherever in the Democratic ranks there is disaffection towards Mr. Cleveland it is traceable either to the personal ambition of a rival, or to opposition to tariff reform, or, as in New York to a combination of the two. The New York *Sun*, which is the most prominent exponent of all there is of opposition to Mr. Cleveland, does not pretend to doubt that he is the foremost and best exponent of the demand for tariff reform. On the contrary, it opposes him for that reason, among others, being an avowed Protectionist, though it sometimes claims to be a Democratic newspaper.

Denver News (Dem.), May 5.—It will not do for the Cleveland men to attempt to seat the New York bolting delegation to be elected this month by the Mugwumps at Syracuse. The proposition to divide the seventy-two votes of New York equally between the two factions is preposterous. To attempt it will bring about trouble. Generals Sickles and Slocum are fighters from the Army of the Potomac, and they lead the regular New York delegation.

MR. WATTERSON AND CLEVELAND.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), May 10.—Mr. Cleveland is now seriously considering whether the party can afford to place him in nomination, and whether, in case it does so, he can afford to make the race. We can say that nothing is more likely than that Mr. Cleveland will have a letter of renunciation at Chicago, such as in 1880 Mr. Tilden had at Cincinnati, and that if he has it will be upon the exact line of thought pursued by Mr. Watterson, that the ex-President cannot command the vote of New York, and that, therefore, he cannot be elected.

Richmond State (Dem.), May 5.—Walter N. Haldeman is the proprietor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. He is one of the most clear-headed publishers in the country and a close observer of public men. And now Mr. Haldeman has come out squarely for Grover Cleveland. He is convinced that Cleveland is the man to nominate. This is rather rough on Brother Watterson. When it comes to crisp, energetic writing we will take Watterson, but when sound judgment is wanted Haldeman, the guiding spirit of the big Louisville paper, is the man. Mr. Haldeman is not a man given to extravagant utterances. He is a man of action. His declaration for Cleveland is one of the significant events tending to show how the best judgment in the party is that the great ex-President is the strongest man to be put up.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), May 5.—What is the matter with Henry Watterson, anyway? Time was—and that not many years ago—when he would have scouted, and did scout, the idea of the National Democracy submitting to Tammany dictation. It won't do, Mr. Watterson. You told the Democratic party, in your golden days, to be true to its principles and true to itself, and it could afford to let consequences take care of themselves. It has not forgotten your teachings, if you have. It has even more courage and more conscience than it had when you were so much better equipped with both than you seem to be to-day.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), May 7.—It may be that Mr. Cleveland's frankness has weakened his chances with the politicians and

will cost him votes in the Convention. It has not injured him with the masses of voters who like courage and frankness, even when not agreeing altogether with the views expressed. Mr. Cleveland is unquestionably stronger with the people than with the politicians. If he should be nominated at Chicago it will be because the masses, the rank and file of the Democratic party, the "plain people" whose cause he has advocated, insist upon it. Mr. Watterson fears that "a burst of emotional insanity at Chicago" may cause his nomination. If that should be the case there is every probability that the "emotional insanity" at the Convention will develop into an enthusiasm in the campaign that will carry all before it. But we do not think the Convention will be swayed by "emotional insanity" which nominates a man without regard for the consequences, or governed by the low cunning that looks only to selfish ends. We have full confidence in its planning a campaign of principles and putting at the head of its forces a leader who represents those principles and has full faith in them.

A REPUBLICAN TESTIMONIAL.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), May 6.—The one man who to a greater degree than all others of their party enjoys its respect, confidence, and affection is Grover Cleveland. He is unquestionably the first, best-found choice of an overwhelming majority of its members, who honor, trust, and admire him for the courage and persistency with which he has, under any and all circumstances, maintained his position with regard to his political principles. He has not only defended, he has aggressively urged his unalterable views upon the subject of honest money by strenuously opposing the free silver fallacy, and in respect of tariff reform. Under his candidacy, upon the financial plank of the Wisconsin Democratic platform, it is believed by the shrewdest and most trustworthy leaders of his party, he could be elected President. Upon no other kind of financial plank, upon no obscure, indecisive one, could or would Mr. Cleveland consent to lead his party in a National campaign; and should the Chicago Convention adopt one favorable to free silver or uncertain in condemnation of it, another candidate than Mr. Cleveland will have to be chosen, and the certain loss of the Electoral votes of the anti-free silver States be accepted as a foregone, inevitable conclusion.

SENTIMENT IN SENATOR GORMAN'S STATE.

Baltimore News (Dem.), May 4.—Every organized mouthpiece of Democratic opinion, including the Democratic machine in this city, has been outspoken in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland. There is no question that he is the choice of nineteen out of every twenty Democrats in Maryland.

SPEAKER CRISP'S COUNTY.

Elmira Gazette (Dem.), May 5.—In Sumpter County, Ga., the home of Speaker Crisp, a straight Hill ticket was elected and a resolution endorsing Hill as the first choice for President was adopted with but six dissenting votes.

AMERICANIZATION OF FOREIGN-BUILT SHIPS.

Washington Evening Star (Ind.), May 7.—The British Government seems to be uneasy lest the people of the United States should capture its naval reserve. The bill admitting to American registry vessels, under certain conditions, resulting in the gain of high-class ships, useful now in commerce and doubly useful in time of war, will have the effect to deprive the British trade of some very fine steamships, and the British naval reserve of much of its available force. But what of that? The owners prefer to sail these ships under the United States colors, and their connection with the British navy is altogether voluntary. It shows grit and enterprise on the part of the

great line interested to make the change, which, however, is only effected by its agreeing to build on this side of the Atlantic an equal number of vessels of equal size and power. The objection in this republic that the bill attacks the principle of Protection afforded by our policy to the shipbuilding industry is wholly untenable, for the simple reason that for every great ship imported under the new law another great ship will be planned, finished, and furnished by our shipbuilders, of American materials, by American draftsmen and workmen, in American ship yards, and launched from American docks. The Protective policy is to be judged by its fruits, and here is a measure rightly named in its title, "An act to encourage American shipbuilding."

New York Sun (Protection Dem.), May 5.—These vessels [City of Paris and City of New York], British built but of American ownership, are to be admitted to American registry upon the condition that the owners shall also put under the American flag an equivalent tonnage of new ships, to be built on the right side of the Atlantic. This is not destructive legislation; it is simply a measure of protection and promotion. Suppose that the general Free Ship Bill, the Fithian Bill, which now means destruction to American shipbuilding, should be coupled with a similar provision: For every foreign-built vessel purchased by American citizens for American registry, a new vessel of the same size and class to be contracted for and constructed in an American yard. With that amendment, the bill might be worth considering.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), May 7.—In another way the passage of the bill will be important. It is like the first thunderstorm of a long dry season which marks the break-up of the drouth and the substitution of a period of fertilizing showers. The privileges granted to the Inman line cannot legally be denied to other American owners of foreign-built steamers when application is made. The bill which passed the House by unanimous vote punches a hole in the navigation laws barrier, as the separate tariff reform bills passed by the House knock out stones from the tariff wall.

AMENITIES.

New York Sun (Dem.), May 8.—They [the Mugwumps] have also manifested the moral defects consequent upon their depraved quality. They are treacherous, deceitful, malicious, untruthful, sly, timid, boastful, vain, and envious. Poor creatures! we have no word of harshness to utter against them.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), May 7.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer, the organ of the Northern Ohio Democracy, refers to the distinguished New York clergyman who has just shown up the corruption of the Tammany police as "The Rev. Dirty" Parkhurst. It is with no intention of giving its readers a surprise that the Leader calls attention to this disgraceful fling, for it is known that Democratic papers are always on the side of immorality, Southern murderers, and English Trusts.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

New York Evening Post, May 9.—It is easy to see now how great a blunder it was for Italy to get into the spendthrift company of Germany and Austria. There was a great deal of glory about it for a time, and Crispi's visits to Berlin and Vienna, and William's condescending return of the courtesy, together with the new ships and battalions, made Italians feel very large. Not content with going into an alliance with their hereditary enemy, Austria, they considered themselves strong enough to break with their hereditary friend, France, and entered upon a disastrous commercial war with the latter country. That only made the financial pressure the more intolerable, and

though Crispi advocated the policy of foreign aggrandizement with such success that he got a large majority at the last general elections, he went down under the big deficits that resulted from the swollen expenditures on the army and navy, and now Rudini is crushed in the same way. There will be a show of continuing on the same basis, but it can be only temporary. The country has not the resources to play the equal with Germany and Austria, and it can be but a question of time when it will withdraw from such ruinous associations.

Cristoforo Colombo (New York), May 7.—The situation is clear as the sun at noonday, but the way to get out of it as dark as night. Parliament will not tolerate more taxes, that is certain. In this attitude Parliament may be sure that it is the interpreter of the wishes of the country. Nevertheless, the army demands its millions. At Berlin they demand the redemption of the pledges of the Triple Alliance for armaments *ad infinitum*. In this state of things what will the king do, what will Parliament do? Availing himself of his royal prerogatives, which permit him, without consulting the people, to arrange matters which are questions of life or death for the people, such as matters involving peace, war, and alliances, the king entered into a league with the Emperors of Germany and Austria, perhaps without being aware then of the immense importance the pledges made by the parties to it would have. Ignorance may have excused him at first. The worst feature of the situation is, however, the fact that, after having experienced for some years the destructive effects of the Alliance, the king was willing to renew it, while concealing from the country the text of the treaty. The king has pledged his royal word to his allies, and naturally would like to keep it. His allies demand new military expenses from Italy, and the king would like to comply with the demands. Yet he knows that from first to last all the millions which have been expended by the Minister of War have been expended according to plans laid down at Berlin. If Parliament, as is its duty to do, refuses the sums asked for, where will His Majesty get them? How he will get out of his difficulty we do not see; but one thing is certain, that these last phases of the matter will not make the relations between the king and the Italian people more cordial.

May 10.—A new Crispi Cabinet would mean that the king has firmly made up his mind to cling closely to the Triple Alliance, even if it completes the ruin of the nation. Crispi may consent to assume power under such a programme. To consent is one thing, and to induce Parliament to vote new taxes is quite another. If Parliament refuses to comply with Crispi's demands what will follow? Another Cabinet crisis and a dissolution of Parliament. What will the country answer if an appeal is taken to it? We do not wish to make any prophecies. The situation is a serious one, and pregnant with danger. King Humbert will be a brave and lucky man if he gets out of this scrape safely, yet far braver and luckier will be the statesman who finds a way of escape.

L'Eco d'Italia (New York), May 7.—The only thing that pains us in the present circumstances is to hear the journals on the other side of the Alps shouting that the Triple Alliance is going to pieces, and that Italy will have to disarm without delay and ask pardon of her younger sister France. This causes us pain not because the Gallic prevarications are worth listening to, but because foreign newspapers that are devoted to us may, without any hostile feelings toward us, deduce from these outpourings arguments of censure and reproof which we are far from deserving. To those who keep crying out that the return of Crispi is impossible, let us say that only a Crispi could be relied on to silence certain bitter and calumniating tongues, which only a Marquis di Rudini could have the doubtful credit of encouraging. Moreover, the Italian colony of North America will be very glad to see Francesco Crispi in power again, because he would

show no disposition to treat the last international humiliation lightly, and he would not have the heart to leave the victims of New Orleans unvindicated without at least claiming from the United States more substantial guarantees of justice, which civilized Europe has a right to demand. And in any future controversy with the United States—and signs of the possibility of future controversy are not lacking—he would know how to watch over and defend the national honor better than they have been watched over and defended by the Marquis di Rudini.

Courrier des Etats Unis (New York), May 9.—It is announced from Rome that King Humbert has entrusted to M. Giolitti the task of forming a new Italian Cabinet. If this evolution is accomplished, as appears probable, since it is desired by the king and by his suzerain of Berlin, the Emperor William II., we shall see the Italian Government buried more deeply than ever in financial embarrassments, the certain results of the German alliance. M. Giolitti is, in fact, a decided partisan of this alliance, and he cannot be counted on to tear up the treaty which makes Italy the vassal of Germany. The measures by which the new Minister will cut the Gordian knot of the military expenditures will be awaited with curiosity. What means will he employ to restore equilibrium to a budget of which the deficit is every year larger than that of the year before? Two means only, or rather two expedients, present themselves: either to add new debts to the fourteen billions which Italy owes its creditors already, or establish new taxes. Will M. Giolitti succeed where M. Crispi failed?

New York Staats-Zeitung, May 10.—The Italian Ministerial crisis is regarded by all the English correspondents as an exceedingly grave one. Indeed, its significance is not to be undervalued. Least of all should it be possible to undervalue its symptomatic importance. It demonstrates with perfect clearness that so far as Italy is concerned the frightful extortions without end, under which the people have groaned, are brought to an end after all. No one can doubt that it was the pressure of the military burdens, increased beyond all endurance, that wrought the reaction in Italian public opinion—a reaction not to be stemmed by any Ministry. It is truly astonishing how this reaction in public opinion has developed in the last few weeks. The feeling in favor of diminishing the army budget seems to have won support even from newspapers that are decidedly friendly to the Triple Alliance, like the conservative *Popolo Romano*. A stop is put to the extortions. It is this fact that gives to the crisis its very great symptomatic importance.

Dispatch from Berlin, New York Staats-Zeitung, May 8.—The better informed newspapers of Germany were not at all unprepared for the Italian Ministerial crisis; neither were they for the rejoicings with which the French press hail the event as an indication of the collapse of the Triple Alliance. The whole affair is regarded with unconcern here, and the disposition to feel no undue excitement is strengthened by positive reports from Rome which render it absolutely certain that Giolitti, Rudini's successor, will have to rely upon unqualified support from Crispi if he hopes to construct a permanent Cabinet. The significance of this state of things, so far as the interests of the Triple Alliance are affected by it, is well understood here, and is such as to exclude all apprehensions.

BRITISH POLITICS.

SALISBURY'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech in London, on May 6, discussed the probable consequences of Home Rule for Ireland, from the alarmist's point of view. "Home Rule," he declared, "would place a hostile island on our flank, and subject to infinite damage and to disgraceful abandonment those in Ireland who have ever fought for our cause." He dwelt upon the dangers and humiliations that Catholic

domination in an Irish Parliament would bring upon Protestant Ulster.

What Ulster dreaded was being put under the despotism of her hereditary foes. Was there a worse fate for any man than to be thus placed, especially if the despot represented an hereditary enemy inspired by the bitterest hostility? There could be nothing more cruel than to place Ulster in such a position. All the commerce and wealth of the country would be placed at the mercy of the majority, over whom no check would exist. Everything an Ulsterman held dear would be in the hands of Archbishop Walsh and his political friends. Ulsterites, he said, had been taunted on their passive attitude. "I am a Tory," continued the speaker, "but I do not believe in this unqualified doctrine of passive endurance. I believe that the title of both kings and Parliaments to obedience from their subjects depends upon those kings and Parliaments observing the fundamental laws and understandings whereby they rule. Parliament has the right to govern the people with laws, but not the right to sell them into slavery."

London dispatch from G. W. Smalley, New York Tribune, May 8.—He [Lord Salisbury] leaves it to Ulster to decide, should the case arise, whether she will resist and in what way; but then follows the most momentous declaration of all. "But I cannot help seeing in the language of those who herald this approaching change the belief that the military force of England will be employed to subject the people of Ulster to Dr. Walsh and his political friends. Political prophesy is always uncertain, but I think I may venture to prophesy that any attempt on the part of any Government to perpetrate such an outrage as this would rend society in two." That binds, at any rate, one great party in this kingdom, the party which now governs it, and is certain at some day to govern it again. It pledges to the support of Ulster half the people of England. It withdraws from the priests of Ireland all hope of being able to use British troops to reduce Ulster to subjection, save when and for so long as the Gladstonians are in power. In other words, if Ulster wishes to resist, she has only to bide her time. Such is the prospect Home Rule and Home Rulers, English and Irish, have now to face. It has long threatened civil war in Ireland; it now threatens civil war in England also.

Dispatch from London, New York Times, May 8.—Americans who remember or are familiar with the Presidential campaign of 1860, have at hand a rude sort of parallel for the existing situation here. All over the South the wilder and more ardent politicians tried the experiment of backing up their arguments against Lincoln's election by scarcely veiled threats of civil war if he succeeded. This was bad enough; but there were in the Government at Washington members who, so far from repudiating these turbulent menaces, treated them as the natural and legitimate outcome of the campaign's conditions, and pretended to believe it the duty of the Northern voters to defer to them in the interest of peace and the safety of the Republic. What answer the North made is written large in history. It is not in the Anglo-Saxon character to make any other kind of answer. Unwarned by this great lesson, untaught by the whole long chapter of English political chronicles, the uncle and nephew who constitute the Cecil autocracy think that now they can scare the British electorate into refusing fair play to a land by pointing to the spectacle of one contemptible little group of interested politicians who threaten to resort to violence if beaten at the polls. Absurdly transparent devices are being employed to make this spectacle as impressive as possible. First of all, there is to be a convention of Ulster Unionists at Belfast the middle of next June, which is apparently going to be as big as one of our National Conventions, and, no doubt, vastly noisier. The ecclesiastical drum is being beaten throughout all Orangedom to secure the appointment of delegates and advertise the tremendous importance of the event. Wealthy Belfast men and big Irish landlords whom English laws have enriched for generations at the expense of ruin and exile to the rest of the population are putting up the money to enable everybody in Ulster who desires to figure as a dele-

gate to journey comfortably to Belfast and back. A leaf is to be taken from the American book in building a temporary structure for the convention capable of holding 10,000 people. A week later there will be a convention of the Unionists of three other provinces of Ireland in Leinster Hall, Dublin. They are not numerous enough to need a special edifice, even if every mother's son of them gathered together; but they are rich in titles and high-sounding names—Talbots, Butlers, Nevilles, Fitzmaurices, and the rest—all peers, or Honorables, or Colonels, and this is expected to weigh heavily with the British snobocracy. At both conventions inflammatory speeches will be the order of the day. The English people are to be told in the frankest terms that Ulster will meet the passage of a Home Rule bill by an open and determined revolt. Close behind this threat will stand the indifferently concealed bogey of general and murderous rioting on the coming 12th of July. Upon this presentation of the Tory case Salisbury intends going to the jury of British voters.

New York Tribune, May 8.—It is curious to observe how easily an adroit statesman like Lord Salisbury can entangle himself in his logic. He claims for his Administration credit for restoring the authority of law in Ireland and effecting the complete pacification of the people. These results are rightly to be attributed to the conversion of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party to Home Rule. The majority party in Ireland has adopted the attitude of passive endurance of Coercion law, since it has received practical evidence of the determination of its allies to enact a Home Rule bill upon their return to power. Neither Lord Salisbury nor Mr. Balfour would have succeeded in suppressing lawlessness in Ireland if there had not been an assurance of Liberal coöperation and legislation after the general elections. But the effect is the same, whether it has been caused by the enforcement of Coercion law or by the promise of a Home Rule bill. Peace has been restored in Ireland and resistance to law has been abandoned. But Lord Salisbury himself seems ready to undo this work and "to place the spirit of lawlessness above the spirit of law" when he deprecates passive endurance on the part of Ulster in the event of the passage by the unrestricted power of Parliament of the Home Rule legislation desired by the majority in Ireland. Under those circumstances lawlessness would become, in his judgment, a virtue, because "everything an Ulsterman holds dear would be in the hands of Archbishop Walsh and his political friends." This logic is honeycombed with fallacies. Parliament has as good a right to pass a Home Rule bill in the interests of the majority of Ireland as it had to enact force bills in the interest of the minority. If the passive endurance of the majority under Coercion law be a virtue, so also will be submission of the minority to the enforcement of Home Rule legislation. Organized resistance on the part of the minority to Home Rule will be lawlessness precisely as resistance on the part of the majority to Coercion has been.

THE NEGRO.

SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

New York Age (Colored), May 7.—And now, in the full eye of the meridian sun, in the shadow of the Temple of Law and Order, at Nashville, Tennessee has had another lynching bee! What are you going to do about it? We may talk until nature refuses to move the tongue from sheer exhaustion, but unless we organize and stand together, with men and money, we can do nothing. Shame upon Tennessee! The ashes of Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage must glow with indignation and rage that the constituted authorities of the State he made famous by his renown, have abdicated their functions to the mob, and are no longer able to prevent crimes against life

and property or to punish criminals. Shame upon Tennessee!

The Baltimorean (Baltimore), May 7.—The self-satisfied air of the Northern journalist who undertakes to preach a homily to the people of the South or tell a tale of woe to his pious and law-abiding readers away up in Maine or Massachusetts, chills our Southern blood, and makes us deeply feel our guilt and wretchedness, too. We wonder though, whether this cool and calculating man could abide the law's slow delay as it wound its slow length along before ridding the community of the foul wretch who outraged wife, mother, or sister. With his peculiar temperament, could he imagine the horror engendered, the fearful and maddening rancor that would fill the breast of most men at the knowledge of a white woman being the victim of a beastly negro's lust? A sermon on this subject might be preached with good effect, and delivered under many and peculiar circumstances, but the word of God or man never fell upon more barren ground than upon the hurried foot-prints of those who drag their prey from Judge Lynch to certain doom. In the guardianship of woman's honor we believe our Northern brethren are as zealous as we; but they are fortunate in not being called upon to defend it, and doubly so in not being compelled to preserve it by the extremest of measures. The sentiment of a large number of the Southern whites is in favor of lynch law as the best and only preventive of this crime. It is true that in many States the penalty for the offense is death; but law's machinery works lazily and the possibilities of escape are too numerous. Conscious of these facts and incapable, by reason of overwhelming excitement, of weighing the nice distinctions belonging to law and government, the criminal must forfeit his life and must not beg or expect a respite. We venture to predict that until the negro learns to curb the animal passion that incites him to outrage white women, lynch law will hold its iron rule above his head and pronounce its stern decrees.

Louisville Courier-Journal, May 7.—There is one crime for which the negro will be swiftly and condignly punished. He will usually be punished for it without the benefit of Judge or jury. Death will follow swiftly on the crime, and the sooner this is recognized the better. Mob law is a terrible recourse. It overrides the barriers of justice, and brings the whole court system into contempt. But this one crime will be punished by the mob. Its character arouses the deepest feelings of outraged nature. It touches a depth of passion that is stronger than reason. A trial, a hearing, a conviction after testimony in open court—these are what the victims would avoid. For good or ill, in nine cases out of ten, where there is a reasonable certainty of guilt, twenty-four hours will see vengeance done. The upright negro citizen has no more to fear from the prevalence of this spirit than the white citizen. It is not the negro, it is the brute, who is executed. Any attempt to arouse the negroes as a race in such cases works to the injury of the race.

New York Catholic News, May 8.—The colored people are trying to put a stop to the lynching of negroes in the South for murder and outrage. This is a commendable project. Mob law is a crime against civilization. But while they are about it, why not put a stop to the commission of the murders and the outrages on white women by the negroes?

New York Morning Advertiser, May 9.—In Chicago, on Saturday last, Frederick Douglass, ex-Minister to Hayti, said:

If the Southern outrages on the colored race continue the negro will become a chemist. Other men besides Anarchists can be goaded into making and throwing bombs. This terrible thirst for the blood of men must cease in the South, or as sure as night follows day there will be an insurrection. Anarchists have not a monopoly of bomb-making, and the negro will learn to handle the terrible engine of destruction unless the wrongs committed against him cease.

In making this suggestion Mr. Douglass preaches a sermon in favor of Anarchy, and does what he can to incite his race to deeds of

violence and bloodshed. It would have been better for his reputation as a conservative, intelligent man, had he left this unsaid. There has been a great disregard of justice in dealing with negroes in the South who have committed crimes; but the way to correct this is not by any such methods as Mr. Douglass has seen fit to suggest. Public sentiment has been thoroughly aroused, not only in the South, but all over the country, against these outrages, and the remedy will quickly follow.

AN EDUCATED AND GODLY COLORED MINISTRY THE CHIEF NEED.

Southwestern Presbyterian (New Orleans), May 5.—The slowness of their [the negroes'] moral progress has no more efficient cause than their alienation from the Christian influence and religious instruction of the home-born whites, and their voluntary relegation of themselves to the tuition of a host of illiterate (at the first), and, with many honorable exceptions, unworthy preachers of their own color, whose ambition to hold office in the church, and greed for an easy support, have been only exceeded by their unfitness to teach even morals by lip and life. The war is over, slavery is dead, and it does seem to be time to quit these ignorant and hurtful slanders, that only anger us who know their injustice and falsehood; and that Northern and Southern Christians, giving each other full credit for their efforts in the past and the present for the African race, should cordially unite now in giving them what is their sorest present need—an educated, godly, colored ministry.

TREATMENT OF THE COLORED BROTHER BY THE REPUBLICANS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Democrat (Newport), May 6.—The petition of the colored brethren for representation on the [Rhode Island] delegation to the Republican National Convention to be held in Minneapolis received the same consideration that the Prohibitory resolutions received in the Republican Convention held in March. The petition was preferred to a committee, found its way into the waste basket, and the mistake was not discovered, unfortunately for our colored friends, until after the Convention had adjourned. But the colored voters should not be too hasty in their condemnation for this slight oversight on the part of their white allies. They ought to recall the many favors they have received in the past in the way of janitorships and delegates to Providence, which ought to satisfy them for their twenty-five years of loyalty to the "Grand Old Party."

MR. CLEVELAND AND "NEGRO EQUALITY."

Richmond Times, May 7.—It is hardly worth while for Mr. Cleveland's friends in the South to take any notice of these petty attempts to injure him with our people. They know that while he was President that element in our midst which associates on terms of social equality with the negro received no sort of recognition from him. They know that he set his face as steadily and as resolutely against them as any man from the South could have done. They know that he cleared them out of all Federal offices in the South, and appointed no one to office in the South who was not identified in every and the most intimate way with the white people here. On the whole, after what Mr. Cleveland did for the people of the South during the four years he was President in suppressing the negro-equality people, they will never be induced to believe that he can be made to take any stock in an attempt to force negro equality upon us; and he is welcome to force it upon our Yankee friends who profess to love the negro so, as long as they want it.

A SPECIMEN OF SOME EDITORIALS.

Texas Iconoclast (Austin), May 5.—T. Thomas Fortune is a smart coon who parts his name on the side. T. Thomas has written an article for a Philadelphia paper explaining

why the negro will not return to the land of his forefathers. But the explanation does not explain. Sambo will not go to Africa because hen-roosts are few and far between in the Dark Continent; because he would have no opportunity to hit a sleeping-car passenger two licks with a whiskbroom and then bone him for four-bits; because there is nothing there worth stealing; because he would have little opportunity to beg the second-hand clothes of white men and pawn them for money to go to the circus; because he would have to rustle for himself and think for himself in the land of his forefathers, and the prospect makes him weary.

"WHITE SUPREMACY" THE GREAT RALLYING CRY.

Birmingham Age-Herald, May 7.—Whenever any other standard is set up [in the South] than the original bond of "white supremacy and home rule," the Democratic party is bound to fall to pieces.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

A SWISS LAWYER ON ALCOHOL AND CRIME.

Basler Nachrichten (Basel, Switzerland), April 10.—On Friday evening Otto Lang, State's Attorney, of Zürich, made an address in Bernouillanum on "Alcohol and Crime." He spoke for nearly two hours. . . . He said that the drinking-saloon derives its prominence from the false assumption that alcohol is not only a promoter of enjoyment, but also an article of nourishment. Drinking becomes more and more a matter of compulsion in our society; abstinence is pronounced a crazy fad. In Zürich there is a drink-shop for every twenty-five houses. When one takes into account the delusions concerning alcohol and the compulsion of drink customs, it will not be difficult to demonstrate the very intimate connection between crime and alcohol. Alcohol plays a conspicuous part in crimes of all kinds. The intoxicated person engages in violence, and commits assaults and deeds of violence—that is, he offends very easily against public order and the lives of his fellows; but he is not so likely to commit frauds and like offenses, because a certain cunning is necessary for the perpetration of such deeds. Daily observation is borne out by the facts of science and by statistics that have been prepared. Of 40,000 prisoners whose cases Dr. Baer investigated, 42 per cent. were occasional or habitual drunkards. The occasional were more numerous than the habituals, for the former frequently commit crimes in moments of sudden passion, and this is seldom or never true of degraded habitual drunkards. The graphic statistical particulars which the speaker presented showed that 32 per cent. of all cases of theft, 77 per cent. of all cases of offense against decency, and a larger percentage of cases of offense against the person are occasioned by the deeds of drinkers. Of cases of injury to property and to the body, and cases of domestic disturbance, an absolute majority are chargeable to drunkards. The influence of alcohol is shown frequently in other directions. Crimes are much more numerous on those days when the most alcohol is consumed—on Saturday (pay-day) and Monday. These facts, he said, speak in plain terms, and seriously appeal to us to put a stop to one of the chief sources of crime. The object indicated is striven for by the Society for Combating the Drink Habit. Though the method of abstinence may be regarded by many persons as not the right one, it at least is not an unwise method, or contrary to liberty.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF MAINE.—The People's party of Maine, at its State Convention Tuesday in Bangor, was attended by about 100 delegates, some of whom walked twenty miles to attend because too poor to pay for travel. It was a gathering of honest and

patriotic men with genuine purpose for the public welfare. They endorsed the platform of the St. Louis Industrial Conference, and then added a square and unequivocal declaration against the saloon as the "mortal enemy" of the reforms they desire.—*New England Home (Hartford), May 7.*

CHICAGO'S SALOON REVENUE.—The number of saloon licenses issued in Chicago so far this year is about 6,400, which is 700 more than for the corresponding period of last year, and will give \$350,000 additional revenue to the city. The amount to be received from saloons this year promises to exceed \$3,200,000. This will give the world some faint idea of the importance of our retail traffic in liquors, when saloons alone pay over one-tenth of the whole city expenses.—*Midd's Criterion (Chicago), May 1.*

THE ENGLISH SYNDICATE BREWERIES.—The *New York Brewers' Journal* gives very gloomy reports about the securities of the American breweries that have been bought up by English syndicates. In its issue for May it says that "Investors are evidently becoming dissatisfied and discontented with the situation, and are beginning to awaken to the fact that in the case of a great many of these investments they have been deliberately 'buncoed.'" Its list of breweries sold to English syndicates shows a total of eighty establishments, valued at \$91,202,830, and producing in the year ended May 1, 1891, 5,496,634 barrels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEEPEST COLLIERY IN THE WORLD.

Iron (London), April 29.—While the average depth of French collieries is 1,073 feet, that of the coal mines in the Hainault district of Belgium is 1,800 feet. In the Mons coal basin the mineral is at present being obtained 3,036 feet beneath the surface, and another colliery in the same basin, now abandoned, was worked to the depth of 3,860 feet. In April last year in a mine in the Flénu district called "St. Henriette des produits," a rich vein of coal was struck at the extraordinary depth of 4,186 feet. This is beyond doubt the greatest depth at which coal has ever been obtained, and indeed, at which any mineral has been extracted; as the deepest mine in the world is understood to be the rock-salt bore at Spensenberg, near Berlin, which yields the saline product at a depth of 4,175 feet. The shaft is not, however, perpendicular, the honor of possessing the deepest absolutely vertical shaft having been claimed by the now disused Kuttenberg Mine, in Bohemia, which was exploited to a depth of 3,778 feet. The deepest British mine, it is known, is the Ashton Moss Colliery, 3,150 feet. But the deepest non-mineral sinkings are in America. They are an artesian well at Potsdam, Mo., and a well which was drilled at Wheeling, W. Va., last year, in a search for petroleum or natural gas. Both these borings attained a depth of over one mile.

AMERICAN GOLD FOR EUROPE.—Ernest Schierenberg, the German-American journalist, during his call on the President, remarked, in the course of the conversation, that the American visitors to Europe carry more than a hundred million dollars in gold over the water with them every year. The President jestingly observed that if we should enact a prohibitory law against visiting Europe, and maintain it for, say five years, the European Governments might be moved to take steps of their own for holding a conference to regulate silver coinage. He added that the Postmaster-General had informed him that sums aggregating about \$2,000,000 monthly are sent to Europe by means of postal orders; the largest part being forwarded by citizens of this country to relatives.—*Baltimore Deutsche Correspondent.*

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- Alcohol and Its Relation to the Bible. Henry A. Hartt, M.D. *Arena*, May, 11 pp. What the Bible says of wine and strong drink.
 Jew (the Russian), The Truth About. Arnold White. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, May, 14 pp.
 Public Ways, The Use of, by Private Corporations. A Discussion. Samuel L. Powers. Solomon Schindler. *Arena*, May, 13 pp. Mr. Powers presents the side of the private corporations, Mr. Schindler replies.
 Shady Truths. The Right Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, May, 11 pp. Discusses the maxim: Saving, not spending, makes work for the workman.
 Streets and Highways. George N. Bell. *Sanitarian*, May, 9 pp. The proper construction of streets, etc.
 Woman's Cause is Man's. Frances E. Willard. *Arena*, May, 14 pp.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Athletes, The Diet and Training of. William Muldoon. *Food*, May, 3 pp. With Portrait.
 Chinese Cookery. W. E. I. Faies. *Food*, May, 6 pp. Illus.
 Conventions and Summer Gatherings of 1892. Albert Shaw. *Rev. of Revs.*, May, 18 pp. Illus. I. The Great Political Conventions. II. Educational, Scientific, and Philanthropic Meetings. III. The Religious Gatherings, etc.
 Denmark, Court Life in, Glimpses of. Clara Grant Bernard. *Home-Maker*, May, 10 pp. Illus.
 Eating-Places in New York. H. C. Brown. *Food*, May, 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Idol of High Price (An). Frank Bailey Millard. *Overland Monthly*, May, 5 pp. A Story.
 Peers and the House of Commons. St. Loe Strachey. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, May, 17 pp.
 Pitt's War-Policy. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, May, 20 pp. Historical.
 Snake-Plains of Idaho (the), The Zoölogy of. C. Hart Merriam. *Am. Naturalist*, March, 5 pp.
 Spain, Vignettes in. The Rev. H. R. Haweis. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, May, 9 pp. Descriptive of Spanish scenery, etc.
 Street Railways (Electric) as Investments. Lemuel W. Serrell. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 7 pp.
 Taurumachy, A Tournament in. Eugenia K. Holmes. *Californian*, May, 11 pp. Illus. Descriptive of bull-fighting.
 Theatres, Bad Air in. C. S. Montgomery. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 7½ pp.
 Tunnel-Building, Difficulties of. Emile Low. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 10 pp. Illus.
 Water-Supplies for Cities and Towns. Floyd Davis. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 17 pp. Illus.
 Winthrop's (Governor) Farm. A Chapter of Old Bedford History. Abram English Brown. *New England Mag.*, May, 12 pp. Illus.
 Workshop (the), Education for. Frederic A. C. Perrine. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 7 pp.
 "World's Highway" (The Future). II. The North and South Waterway. T. Graham Gribble. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 9 pp. With map.
 Yachting (Coast and Inland). Frederic W. Pangborn. *Century*, May, 13 pp. Illus.

FRENCH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Frederick the Great, before his Accession to the Throne. Ernest Lavisse. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 1, pp. 32. Second part of a biographical paper.
 Freppel (Bishop). Adolphe Lair. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 40. Biography and estimate of the late belligerent Bishop of Angers in France.
 Multatuli, the Pen-Name of a Dutch author, E. D. Dekker, who died five years ago. L. Van Keymeulen. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 15, pp. 29. Biographical and critical paper.
 Women Travelers. Marie Dronsart. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10 and 25, pp. 36, 22. Biographical details about certain women travelers, more or less known. First two of a series of papers.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Belle-Madame. Albert Delpit. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 1 and 25, pp. 41, 38. First two installments of a serial novel.
 Journalism in Austria, History of. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 1, pp. 12.
 Literature of Our Day, The Currents of. René Doumic. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 25, pp. 13. Maintaining that literature is at present undergoing a transformation and on the road to renovation.
 Rome, Historical Reflections in. Viscount Eugene Melchior de Vogüé. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 15, pp. 16. Study of modern Rome in order to explain works on its ancient history.
 United States and American Life. André Chevrillon. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 1, pp. 32. Summary of five lately published French works on the subject.

POLITICAL.

- Burmah, The English in. Joseph Chailly-Bert. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 15, pp. 45. Third paper on the results of the English conquest of Burmah.
 France and Italy on the Eve of the Revolution of February, 1848. Paul Thureau-Dangin. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 30. Second of a series of Studies of Contemporaneous History.
 Referendum, The. Professor A. Béchaux. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 25, pp. 13. Discussion of the Referendum as a Democratic Institution, describing the way it works in Switzerland, and the efforts to establish it in Belgium.

RELIGIOUS.

- Niger, The French Missionaries to the. Joseph Lutz. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 25, pp. 13. Description by the head of a Roman Catholic Mission in the lower part of the River Niger country, of what has been done there during six years.
 Roman Catholic Church in the United States, The German Question in. C. de Meaux. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 25, pp. 11. Deprecating the action of a Society in Germany, which is trying to keep the German Roman Catholics in the United States, in a body, apart from their fellow citizens.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Science (Archæological) at Rome. A. Geffroy. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 1, pp. 26. Account of the progress of Archæological Science during the last twenty-five years at Rome.

System of the World, according to Decartes and Contemporaneous Science. Alfred Fouillée. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 15, pp. 32. Showing how Decartes anticipated the discoveries of science of our time.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Berry, One of the Old Provinces of France. Edmond Plauchut. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 1, pp. 34. Historical and Descriptive.

Chantilly. R. Peyre. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 26. Descriptive of the Palace and Collections of the Duke of Aumale at Chantilly.

Church (a) The Death of. Maurice Faucon. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 8. Sentimental reflections on the pulling down of an old church in a ruinous condition.

GERMAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Caprivi (Graf Leo von), Chancellor of the German Emperor. * * * *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, April, 16 pp. A sketch of Caprivi's career, and of the state of affairs on his assumption of office.

Emin Pascha. By an officer formerly in his service. *Deutsche Revu.*, Breslau, April, 5 pp.

Lieber (Dr.) and Francesco Franschetti. A Contribution of Theodor Mommsen. *Die Nation*, April, 1 p.

Orleans (Helene), Duchess of. Lily von Kretschman, *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, April, 20 pp.

Ranke (Leopold von), Sixteen Years in the Workshop of. VI. Theodor Wiedemann. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, 16 pp.

Roumania, Life of King Charles of. III. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, April, 25 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

Berlin, The Theatre in. Otto Neumann Hofer. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, April, 6 pp.

Carlyle's (Thomas) Letters to Barnhagen von Ense, for the Years 1837-57. I. Translated and communicated by Dr. Richard Preuss. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, April, 25 pp.

Educational Art. II. Julius Elias. *Die Nation*, Berlin, April, 2 pp.

Homer as a Depicter of Character. Hermann Grimm. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, April, 29 pp.

Moltke's (General von) Letters to his Wife. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, April, 24 pp.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Anthropological Religions. F. Max Müller. The Gifford Lectures for 1891. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$3.00.

Apodidae (The). A Morphological Study. Bernard Henry Meynars, M.A. Cantab. Macmillan & Co. With seventy-one illustrations. \$2.00.

British Colonies (the), The Commercial Policy of, and the McKinley Tariff. By Earl Grey, K.G., G.C.M.G. Macmillan & Co. Pamphlet, 30c.

Casanova and Latude, The Escapes of from Prison. Edited, with an Introduction, by P. Villars. Macmillan & Co. Illus. \$1.50.

China-Collecting in America. Alice Morse Earle. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.00.

Colonial Era (The). Prof. George P. Fisher, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. The American History Series. \$1.25.

Don Braulio. From the Spanish of Juan Valera. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.

Earth's Earliest Ages and Their Connection with Modern Spiritualism and Theosophy. G. H. Pember. Fleming H. Revell & Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.50.

Florida, A Handbook of. Charles L. Norton. Third Edition Revised, 1892. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.

Flowers of the Vine: Romantic Ballads and Sospiri di Roma. William Sharp. Introduction by Thomas A. Janvier. Charles L. Webster & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.

Holy Coat (The) of Treves. A Pilgrimage. R. F. Clarke. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Indications of the Second Book of Moses, called Exodus. Edward B. Latch. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, \$1.50.

Island Life: or, The Phenomena and Causes of Insular Faunas and Floras. Including a Revision and Attempted Solution of the Problem of Geological Climates. Alfred Russel Wallace. Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

London of To-Day: An Illustrated Handbook for the Season 1892. C. Eyre Pascoe. Roberts Bros., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.

Manning (Cardinal). A. W. Hutton. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. With Portrait. \$1.00.

Marbot Memoirs (The). Authorized Translation. Longmans, Green, & Co. 2 Vols. Illus. \$6.00.

Master of the Magicians. A Novel of Babylon. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Herbert D. Ward. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. 50c.

Microscope (The) in Theory and Practice. Translated from the German of Prof. Carl Naegeli and Prof. S. Schwendener. With Numerous Illustrations. Macmillan & Co. \$2.60.

Pauperism: A Picture; and the Endowment of Old Age: An argument. Charles Booth. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Secrets of the Convent. Hudson Tuttle. Carter Pub. Co., Phila. Cloth, 50c.

Septuagint (the), A Concordance to, and the Other Greek Versions of the Old Testament (including the Apocryphal Books). The late Edwin Hatch, M.A., D.D. and Henry A. Redpath, M.A. Assisted by Other Scholars. Macmillan & Co. \$5.00.

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Silver in Europe. S. Dana Horton. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Theosophy, Buddhism, and the Signs of the End. G. H. Pember. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, 50c.

Traveller's Narrative (A). Written to Illustrate the Episode of the Bab. Edited in the Original Persian and Translated into English, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, by Edward G. Browne, M.A., M.B., Lecturer in Persian in the University of Cambridge. Macmillan & Co. 2 vols. \$5.50.

Window (A) in Thrums. J. M. Barrie. Cassell Pub. Co. Paper, 25c.

Current Events.

Wednesday, May 4.

In the Senate, routine business only is done.....The House passes the Chinese Exclusion Bill, and takes up the River and Harbor Bill.....Republican State Conventions are held in California, Connecticut, Maryland, and Tennessee; Democratic Conventions in Wisconsin and Michigan.....The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church make their quadrennial address to the General Conference at Omaha.....Governor Flower signs a large number of Bills relating to Brooklyn.....Brooklyn is declared to have exceeded her legal limit of bonded indebtedness.....The Hon. Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister to Russia, arrives in New York City, by the *Ten-tonic*.....The Loyal Legion elects officers, and dines at Delmonico's.

Important arrests of Anarchists are made in Belgium—a plot having been discovered to cause many explosions.....Cunningham Graham, the Socialist, is suspended for a week by the British House of Commons, for disorderly conduct.....Extensive economies are proposed by the Italian Government.

Thursday, May 5.

In the Senate, the Choctaw and Chickasaw award is discussed.....The House continues consideration of the River and Harbor Bill.....Republican State Conventions are held in Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Virginia; and a Democratic Convention in Vermont.....Extensive floods prevail in the West; a train on the Atchison road plunges through a bridge weakened by rain, and seven persons are killed and many injured.....President Charles Kendall Adams, of Cornell University, resigns.....At Albany, the Rev. Dr. Henry Gabriels is consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Ogdensburg.....Governor Flower signs the bill authorizing Brooklyn to buy out the Long Island Water Supply Co.....Adolph Ladenburg is elected president of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.....In New York City, Charles F. McLean, Police Commissioner, is expelled from the Tammany organization of the 11th District.....George Henry Moore, librarian, author, and bibliographer, dies.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Italian Ministry is defeated on a vote of confidence in its financial programme.....The Pope instructs the French Cardinals not to deviate from his republican policy regarding France.

Friday, May 6.

In the Senate, eulogies are pronounced on the late Senator Wilson, of Maryland; there is further discussion on the Choctaw and Chickasaw award.....The House further considers the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.....In the Omaha General Methodist Conference, a warm discussion occurs over the Chinese Exclusion Bill.....It is stated that wholesale frauds in the taking of the recent State census have been discovered.....Governor Flower appoints the members of the Fish Commission under the new Game Law.....O. G. Warren, proprietor of the *Buffalo Commercial*, dies.....In New York City, Charles H. Pinkham, Jr., ex-president of the Bank of Harlem, is indicted and arrested for swindling the bank.....The Prison Association takes action to secure reform in regard to the appointment of keepers and wardens.

The members of the Italian Cabinet resign; King Humbert has not yet accepted their resignations.....Lord Salisbury addresses the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League on the Home Rule question.....The editor of the English Anarchist paper, the *Commonweal*, is convicted of inciting to murder by an article in his paper.....Negotiations for a treaty between England and Spain are suspended.

Saturday, May 7.

The Senate not in session.....The House continues discussion of the River and Harbor Bill.....The annual report of President Dwight, of Yale College, is made public.....Floods continue to do damage in the West.....A conspiracy between conductors and outsiders to defraud the West Shore Railroad is discovered, and several arrests are made.....In New York City, the Police begin an investigation of what is believed to be an extensive system of jury frauds; citizens being granted immunity from service on payment of money.....The Actors' Fund Fair closes: a large amount of money was realized.....Thousands of children attend May parties in Central Park.....The Seventh Regiment is reviewed by the Governor.....The spring parade of the Tander Club takes place.

King Humbert requests Signor Giolitti to form the new Italian Cabinet.....The ratification of the Bering Sea Arbitration agreement and *modus vivendi* is exchanged between Great Britain and the United States.....Emperor Francis Joseph opens the Musical and Dramatic Exhibition in Vienna.....The Duke of Connaught opens an international horticultural exhibition near London.

Sunday, May 8.

The Methodist General Conference discusses the proposed American University to be built at Washington, D. C.....It is announced that the Attorney-General of New Jersey will file a Bill in the Court of Chancery against the Reading combination.....St. Joseph's Cathedral in Hartford is dedicated.....In New York City, fifty-two arrests are made for violation of the Excise Law.....The body of William Astor arrives.....A practical joker is stabbed through the heart for pouring water on a negro.....The Second Battery drills in Van Cortlandt Park.

Monday, May 9.

In the Senate, the House Bill to admit certain foreign-built ships to American registry is passed without change.....The House passes the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.....Charles Emory Smith tenders his resignation as Minister to Russia.....The Methodist General Conference protests against granting public money for sectarian purposes.....Wyoming has a snow-storm; heavy rains continue in other Western States.....A strike of iron-workers on the World's Fair buildings at Chicago leads to a collision with the police.....In New York City, the open-air horse-show begins.....It is estimated by the Treasurer that the Actors' Fund Fair will net about \$170,000.

Deeming is convicted at Melbourne, and sentenced to be executed May 23; he confesses to a clergyman that he murdered his wife.....In London Mrs. Potter and Kylie Bellew appear with success in Bellew's poetic drama, "Hero and Leander".....It is announced that a Russian decree permitting the export of corn, oats, and wheat will be promulgated in a few days.....A riot occurs at Castleden Colliery, near Hartlepool, England.

Tuesday, May 10.

In the Senate, the Bill enlarging Yellowstone National Park is passed.....The House considers the Sundry Civil Service Bill.....It is said that forty men have been killed in a mine explosion in Washington State.....The Government crop report for May makes the condition of winter wheat 84, and the indicated decrease in the cotton acreage 18 per cent.....The Fish and Game Commission organizes at Albany.....Near Asbury Park, Italian laborers put an armed guard over employers who have not paid their wages.....In New York City, Columbia College pays its first instalment on the new site.....Henry Randolph, a writer of magazine articles, dies of strychnine, which he says was taken accidentally.

The Sultan is seriously ill.....Two men are found guilty of the murder of Bulgarian agent, Dr. Vulcovitch, in Constantinople, and condemned to death.....The note of the Vatican commending the educational policy of Archbishop Ireland is made public.....It is reported that Emin Pacha is totally blind.

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